The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1899. XXXVIII—NO. 26

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passageway between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas present as pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The humdrum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O.

To California via the Midland Route.

Every Friday night, at 10:35 p. m., a through Tourist Cars for San Francisco, carrying first and second-class passengers, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City (with stopover privileges at Salt Lake City), for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California.

The Tourist Car berth rate from Chicago to San Francisco is only $6.00, and the sleeping car berths should be reserved a few days in advance of departure of train.

Through tickets and sleeping car accommodations can be secured from any agent in the east, or by applying at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot or City Ticket Offices in Chicago.

Send for our free illustrated California folders. Address Geo H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill, or E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 131 Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Cure Yourself

Of headache, constipation and biliousness by using Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills. 35 pills for 25c.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Sick Headache and Neuralgia

are speedily cured by Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. 10c. and 25c. at druggists'.

B & B

Pittsburg Exposition

a treat of rare interest—more excellent features than ever before—the fine music alone worth a trip.
Exposition of

Choice New Goods

here—array almost without end, of brightness, freshness, latest effects—that will make it immensely practical to include this store in your visit, all its courtesies and conveniences at your command.

New Silks, Dress Goods, Suitings, new Laces and Embroideries—all these lines showing elaborate assortments, medium to highest class.

Cloak Room

taking a foremost stand with variety of new suits, jackets, capes, skirts, silk and cloth waists, girls' reefers, that will put you in touch with a class of distinctly smart fashioning—extent and correctness—you've never seen the like of here or any place else.

Men's and Boy's Clothing

—the new styles ready—everything new—best tailoring to be had—sizes for all kinds of men—tall men, stout men, thin men—and regular.

New Lace Curtains, Rugs,

Decorative goods—all here so plenteously that whether you see for profit or pleasure you'll be pleased.

A record for

Saving People Money

on all they buy here—goods and prices that will make a great deal more livelier the fact of how this store concerns your pocketbook.

Excursions on all railroads. If you're not coming, send. Get samples of the handsome new Black Crepons 90c yard—rich, lustrous, dressy—for skirts and gowns. Crepons the great thing this season. Here's style, newness, money's worth, nothing short of extraordinary—you'll believe it soon as you see the elegant goods we're talking about.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

DEATH OF VANDERBILT

Head of the Family Expired Suddenly.

PARALYTIC STROKE KILLED HIM.

Impossible to Secure the Services of a Physician Before Death Came—His Wife and Two of the Children Were Present—Sketch of His Career.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, head of the Vanderbilt family, died at his residence in this city from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Vanderbilt was in his 56th year. At his bedside when he died were his wife and children, Gladys and Reginald. No physician was in attendance. The attack was very sudden and entirely unexpected, and it was impossible to reach any physician before death occurred.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Dr. Francis Delafield, who had been attending Mr. Vanderbilt, arrived at the house after Mr. Vanderbilt's death had occurred.

Many erroneous statements were made concerning the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Vanderbilt, and Senator Chauncey M. Depow gave out a statement saying that Mr. Vanderbilt left Newport for the purpose of attending a meeting of the directors of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. He was feeling as well as usual and had no premonition of approaching death. He reached home and went to bed about 10 o'clock. He woke up in the morning about 5 o'clock and complained of feeling very ill. He called his wife and she immediately sent for a physician. Mr. Vanderbilt died within a few minutes and before any physician arrived. Dr. Delafield, who had been attending him, when he arrived pronounced the cause of death to be cerebral hemorrhage. Because death was so sudden the coroner was notified, and there will be a formal inquest.

The senator further said:

"The funeral will be held in St. Bartholomew's church, probably next Friday, and Bishop Potter and the rector, Rev. Dr. Greer, will officiate. There will be a meeting of the Vanderbilt lines next Thursday to pass appropriate resolutions of respect to Mr. Vanderbilt. All the members of the family have either called in person or sent telegrams, with the exception of his son Alfred, who is now traveling somewhere in China. A telegram was sent to several points in China and Japan, informing him of the death. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr, sent a telegram from Newport stating that he was on his way."

The news of the death of the railroad magnate soon spread over the city. Messengers were sent to all the relative and near friends of the deceased and the family. Chauncey M. Dewey, who was a near friend and business associate of the deceased, called. He was visably affected. He remained a short while, and when he came out there were tears in his eyes.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his wife called early and remained some time at the house. Then William K. Vanderbilt went for his father and brought him to the house. The father was much affected when he caught sight of the house where his brother lay dead that he clasped his son in his arms and kissed him. They walked together arm in arm into the house, shedding tears.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, President Calloway of the New York Central, Dr. Seward Webb, and many leading officials of the New York Central and other persons called.

A coroner's physician made an inquest into the cause of death and found that it was due to cerebral hemorrhage. The coroner also viewed the body and endorsed this finding. Permission for burial was given and the body was embalmed.

A special detail of policemen was dispatched to the Vanderbilt house and were placed on duty.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was born on Staten Island, Nov. 27, 1843. William H. Vanderbilt, his father, was at that time a farmer, and Cornelius at the age of 16 left school and secured a place as messenger in the Shoe and Leather bank. His grandfather, the commodore, learning of this sent for him and asked why he had not applied to him for a place.

"Because I did not want to ask you for anything," was the reply. This pleased the commodore and it is said that he made a codicil to his will a few days later leaving $1,000,000 to his grandson.

Cornelius left the Shoe and Leather bank to go into the employ of Kissam Brothers, bankers, but later his grandfather asked him to enter the railroad service. The young man was making $60 a month and declined to leave his place unless he got more money. He was given $65 and accepted it. He was then about 21 years old. The first place he was given was that of assistant treasurer of the New York and Harlem railroad. His rise was rapid and he succeeded his father as head of the Vanderbilt system.

Mr. Vanderbilt's active career was practically closed when he suffered a paralytic stroke in 1896.

Despite his enormous business interests he found time to devote to church and Sunday school work, which he began early in life. He gave freely to the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. and to the work of St. Bartholomew's P. E. church in this city.

Mr. Vanderbilt's great business cares made his life necessarily methodical, and he was noted for his punctuality.

Mr. Vanderbilt went to Europe last spring and came home on June 24, accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbilt and his daughter, Gladys. They went to Newport the same day and Mr. Vanderbilt improved constantly in his health. On Aug. 5 he gave a house party at his home, The Breakers. The last social affairs in The Breakers were upon the departure of Alfred Vanderbilt for a round-the-world trip. He left for Seattle on July 26, accompanied by William S. Proudfit Burdett, Ernest Iselin and Douglas H. Cochran.

Mr. Vanderbilt left five children—Cornelius, Gertrude, Alfred, Reginald and Gladys. Cornelius married a daughter of R. T. Wilson, the banker, about two years ago, and later Gertrude became the wife of Harry Payne Whitney, son of former Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney.

When Mr. Vanderbilt was 23 years old he married Alice Gwynne, the daughter of a Cincinnati lawyer. His first born son, William H., died in 1892.

At the time of his death Mr. Vanderbilt was president of the Canadian Southern railway, vice president and director of the Beach Creek railroad, president of the Detroit and Bay City railroad, director of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, director of the Detroit and Chicago road, director of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg road, director of the Hudson River Bridge company, president of the Joliet and Northern Indiana railroad, president of the Leamington and St. Clair railroad, president of the New York and Harlem railroad, president of the Niagara River Bridge company, president of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris railroad, director of the Wagner Palace Car company, director of the West Shore railroad, director of the West Shore and Ontario Terminal company, director of the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway company, director of the New York Central and Hudson River road and a dozen other affiliated roads.

THE BASIS OF MONOPOLY.

Ex-Senator Emery Said It Was Dissemination In Railroad Rates.

He Defended Phillips.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The industrial commission heard the conclusion of the testimony of former State Senator Lewis Emery of Bradford, Pa. He took as his text the general charge that discrimination in railroad rates was the basis of monopoly, and charged that it was through this agency that the Standard Oil trust had been created. Although the old contracts for rebates had been nullified by the interstate commerce act, he charged that the same system was substantially in effect today. If the books of the railroad could be produced in court all he had said could be proved. He told of the building of the pipe line by the United States Pipe Lane company in 1890-91, describing the innumerable obstacles placed in its path by the Standard and how they had been overcome. Every point had been contested in the courts. Agreements with railroads, he charged, had been violated under the pressure of the Standard's influence.

In New Jersey several pitched battles had occurred, but in spite of all the line made its connection with the Jersey Central about 50 miles from New York. A recent court decision, he said, would, however, compel the company to go back to Philadelphia, so that in the end the railroads had proved an effective barrier to competition. Mr. Emery said he was now interested in the Pure Oil company, which, he insisted, was not a trust. In this connection, he said a great injustice had been done to Representative Phillips, a member of the commission, who had been represented by a former witness, Mr. Archbold, as having attempted, on behalf of the Pure Oil company, to effect a combination with the Standard. Mr. Phillips had never favored such a combination.

Asked as to his attempt to secure the enactment of a free pipeline bill through the New Jersey legislature, Mr. Emery stated that his experience had been so disgraceful in New Jersey that he was ashamed to tell it. Mr. Emery produced a contract made between the Pennsylvania railroad and an oil company, in 1884, which he claimed proved that the railroad company kept the rate for oil transportation up to 45 cents per barrel in return for the business of hauling the by-products, benzine, gasoline, tar, etc., which could not be pumped to the seaboard, thus giving the company the power to pump its petroleum through for 10 cents per per barrel and rendering it impossible for independent shippers to compete by railroad.

He said there was inferential proof that the same sort of contracts existed today. Mr. Emery found the remedy for the existing state of affairs in the government ownership of all transportation facilities, water as well as railroad. Discrimination in transportation rates to favored shippers against the general public was, he said, the foundation of many of the most burdensome trusts.

One Killed, Others Badly Hurt.

NEWVILLE, Pa., Sept. 13.—The floating gang of the Cumberland Valley Railway company was unloading steel rails from a flat car on which were 21 workmen. The great weight on one side of the car caused it to topple over, carrying workmen and rails with it. John Hart of Chambersburg was killed. Isaac Sanders of Chambersburg, horribly crushed; James Wingerts, leg broken; John Truett, Chambersburg, injured internally; Harry Heikes, Chambersburg, back injured, and Benjamin Dull, Montalto, hurt internally

Want Esterhazy Killed.

BELLEVILLE, Kan., Sept. 13.—Belleville citizens stand ready to subscribe $50 toward paying Captain Thomas Phelan's expenses to London, to publicly insult Count Esterhazy and will double that subscription if he killed him in a duel.

M'GOVERN THE CHAMPION.

Palmer, the British Bantam, Whipped in Less Than One Round by the American.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Terry McGovern of Brooklyn whipped Pedlar Palmer of London thoroughly in less than one round in the arena of the West Chester club, near Tuckahoe, N. Y. With the victory went the title of bantam champion of the world, although both contestants were actually in the featherweight class.

The purse was $10,000, 75 per cent of which went to the winner and the remainder to the loser. In addition to this both pugilists are guaranteed an interest in the privileges accruing from the kinetoscope pictures of the fight.

McGovern and manager won probably $8,000 in bets.

At the request of Palmer's manager they fought at catchweights. Palmer said he weighed 118 pounds, but he was certainly three or four pounds heavier than that, while McGovern looked as if he would turn the scales at 120.

The Englishman, although forcing the pace at the outset, was really never in it, and McGovern simply battered his opponent into partial insensibility.

The battle did not last quite one round, the actual time of fighting being exactly 2 minutes and 32 seconds, at the end of which time Palmer was lying helpless, though half conscious, on the floor of the ring. Through an unlooked for accident on the official timer's part the lads were separated by the gong when they had been fighting one minute. Each went to his corner, but the error was rectified in less than 12 seconds and the boys resumed hostilities at the command of Referee Siler.

McGovern when interviewed said he was ready to fight George Dixon first and the rest in their proper order.

Tom O'Rourke, on behalf of Dixon, challenged the winner at 118 pounds for $5,000 a side. Oscar Gardner's manager also challenged the winner on behalf of the Omaha Kid at any weight from 114 pounds up for $10,000 a side.

NO ALLIANCE EXISTS.

Secretary Hay Sent a Denial In a Letter Written to Chairman Dick.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 13.—In a letter to Chairman Dick of the Republican state executive committee Hon. John Hay, secretary of state, makes this emphatic statement regarding the alleged secret alliance between England and the United States:

"There is no alliance with England nor with any other power under heaven, except those known and published to the world, the treaties of ordinary international friendship for purposes of business and commerce. No treaty other than these exists, none has been suggested on either side, none is in contemplation. It has never entered into the mind of the president nor of any member of the government to forsake, under any inducement, the wise precept and example of the fathers, which forbade entangling alliances with European powers."

UNABLE TO NOMINATE.

A Deadlock In the Sixteenth Ohio Republican Congressional Convention.

WHEELING, Sept. 13.—The Sixteenth (Ohio) Republican congressional convention opened at Martins Ferry and the expected deadlock materialized. The first ballot resulted as follows: Weems, 61; Gill, 52; Hollingsworth, 31; Fimple, 19; Butler, 2; Mansfield, 1.

There was no change until the seventeenth, when Weems lost two votes from his home county, Belmont, which went to Hollingsworth. Then the convention adjourned.

At the night session Weems regained the two votes, and the last and fifty-sixth ballot resulted just as the first did.

At 9 p. m. the convention adjourned for the day. The struggle, apparently, is to be one of indefinite prolongation. Each candidate says his supporters are with him to the finish. Mr. Gill, it is said, is the second choice of many delegates from Belmont, but it is not likely Belmont will start any break toward Gill for local sentiment is said to be for Weems

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Brooklyn	85	37	.697	Chicago	66	62	.516
Phila	80	47	.630	Pittsburg	62	63	.496
Boston	75	48	.610	Louisville	58	67	.464
Baltimore	71	51	.582	New York	51	73	.411
Cincinnati	71	56	.559	Wash'gton	44	79	.358
St. Louis	71	56	.559	Cleveland	19	114	.143

Games Scheduled For Today.

Pittsburg at Brooklyn St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Philadelphia, Louisville at Baltimore and Cincinnati at Washington.

Interstate League Games.

At New Castle—New Castle, 7 runs, 12 hits and 2 errors. Dayton, 0 runs, 5 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Streit, Graffius and Barclay, Gilpatrick and Cawley.

Second game—New Castle, 4 runs, 5 hits and 2 errors; Dayton, 1 run, 5 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Figgemier and Barclay; Watkins and Cawley.

At Youngstown — Youngstown, 13 runs, 17 hits and 2 errors. Toledo, 10 runs 19 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—McFarland and Lattimer, Wiltse, Butler nd Arthur.

At Mansfield—Mansfield, 5 runs, 5 hits and 0 errors; Fort Wayne 0 runs, 4 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Irwin and Belt: Guese and Bergen.

Second game—Mansfield, 3 runs, 7 hits and 4 errors. Fort Wayne, 5 runs, 6 hits and 4 errors. Batteries—Smith and Belt; Brashear, Sample and Bergen.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 1 runs, 3 hits and 2 errors. Springfield, 3 runs 10 hits and 0 error. Batteries—Weils and Cote; Wolf and Beville.

Interstate League Standing.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Mansfield	82	48	.631	Y'n'gstown	58	72	.446
Ft. Wayne	79	55	.590	Wheeling	56	75	.427
New Castle	75	54	.581	Dayton	54	80	.403
Toledo	78	57	.578	Springfield	48	88	.353

Games Scheduled For Today.

Dayton at New Castle, Toledo at Youngstown, Fort Wayne at Mansfield and Springfield at Wheeling.

ULTIMATUM TO BOERS.

England's Note So Construed at Pretoria.

TERMS PRODUCED EXCITEMENT.

Certain Demands Made That Must Be Granted; Preceding the Proposed Conference—If Not Conceded, England Intimates That Action Will Be Taken.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says the British note, which was read in both raads, is regarded there as a virtual ultimatum. The correspondent says:

"It proposes a five-years franchise, a quarter representation for the gold fields in the volksraad, equality for the British and Dutch in the volksraad and equality for the old and new burghers in regard to presidential and other elections.

"If these conditions are accepted a conference between representatives of the two governments shall follow for the purpose of drafting the necessary measures and of avoiding the introduction of unnessary conditions by the Transvaal government or the possibility of the passage of any new bills calculated to defeat the reforms.

"In view of the fact," the note goes on to say, "that the present state of affairs in South Africa cannot be prolonged, the definite acceptance of this proposal is demanded without delay. Otherwise her majesty's government will immediately take the whole situation under reconsideration, and will act so as to bring about a settlement. The situation is acute."

PRETORIA, Sept. 13.—The reading in the volksraad of the reply of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to the latest Transvaal note, was greeted with silence, except for some interruptions from Mr. Tosen and other ultra-conservative members. Its terms, however, have produced considerable excitement here.

There was no indication of the views held regarding it in official circles.

TO GOVERN PORTO RICO.

Cabinet Decided on a Form of Civil Government Until Congress Takes Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The cabinet meeting was occupied in the discussion of a form of civil government for Porto Rico. The indications were that some form of local government will be decided upon and put into operation within the next few weeks at the latest. The details of the proposed plan have not yet been made public, but it was understood that it involved the appointment of a civil governor by the president, and also the appointment of the chiefs of the several great departments of the government, which would include a chief of the financial department, a director of posts and probably two or three others.

In addition the president will appoint from the leading citizens of the island a certain number to act in a legislative capacity with the civil governor and the members of his council. These will be authorized to recommend any changes that may be thought necessary in the existing laws, and to suggest such others as in their judgment may be deemed best. It is not intended that this form of government shall continue beyond the time congress may see fit to legislate on the subject.

PEARY READY FOR THE TRIP.

Expected to Leave For the North Pole In February.

SYDNEY, C. B., Sept. 13.—The Peary Arctic club's chartered steamer Diana arrived here from Etah, North Greenland, Aug. 28, with all well on board. Lieutenant Peary and his two companions, with native allies, were left in excellent health and spirits, comfortably housed for the winter with provisions for two years and an ample supply of dog food, 111 walrus having been killed since Aug. 2 for that purpose. Peary will remain at Etah until February, when with a supporting party of natives he will go to Fort Conger and thence begin his journey to the pole, either by the Greenland coast or from Cape Hella, as conditions may determine.

Secretary Herbert L. Bridgeman of the Peary club, in command of the Diana expedition, leaves for New York to lay, taking Peary's full reports of his last year's work and maps of his discoveries.

Mr. Bridgman also brings Greely's expedition scientific records and private papers of members of that party and a sextant left at Repulse harbor in 1876 by Lieutenant (now Admiral) Beaumont of the English expedition, brought by Lieutenant Lockwood in 1883 to Fort Conger and all recovered by Peary at the latter place in May last.

Senator Hanna Still Sick.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—Letters from members of Senator Hanna's family to friends and relatives give the impression that his health has not been been at all improved by his sojourn in France; in fact the opinion based upon them is that he would be in better condition had he remained quietly at home. His ailment is rheumatism.

Consul Lange's Case.

BREMEN, Sept. 13.—The Weser Zeitung says that Louis Lange, Jr., United States consul in Bremen, has resigned his post because of his disapproval of what he characterizes as the "imperialistic policy of the McKinley administration," which he has attacked in his Chicago newspaper, Die Rundschau, a Lutheran weekly.

New Fever Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Four new cases of fever were announced by the state board of health, three of which have been under surveillance for several days. No deaths were reported.

THREE SOLDIERS KILLED.

General Otis Also Sent the Names of Men Wounded In the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—General Otis cabled the following casualties:

Killed—At Cebu, Twenty-third infantry, Aug. 25, Company M, Sergeant Samuel Darcey Lance, Corporal George Burger, Joseph Cummings. Wounded—At Tabuan, Negros, Sixth infantry, Aug. 17, M, Corporal Ben A. Morton, forehead, severe; Hobart Plain, shoulder, severe; Aug. 19, Corporal George Rimmerman, arm, slight; B, Stanislaw Meksa, hip, slight; Terrence O'Donnell, cheek, slight.

Carnegie an American.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to The World from London said that an English newspaper having declared that Andrew Carnegie would stand for parliament for Southerlandshire, thus casting some doubt on his American citizenship. The World correspondent telegraphed him asking for an exact statement in regard to the matter. He replied that his father was naturalized and he was naturalized. He had no intextion of sitting in parliament, as he was an American, and would only think of entering public life at Washington, where he might combat the Philippine policy of the administration.

New Volunteer Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following appointments in the volunteer service were made: Ohio—To be captain, Worthington Kautman, late major Second Ohio, Forty-second; to be first lieutenant, Walter Harvey, late corporal Company L, Seventh Ohio, Forty-first. West Virginia—To be first lieutenant, W. J. White, late first lieutenant First West Virginia; Forty-fourth; Daniel G. Mendel of West Virginia, late appointee, battleship Iowa, Thirty-eighth.

Mazet Investigations Resumed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Mazet investigating committee resumed its sessions here. It took up the Ramapo water deal. The Ramapo Water company proposed to lease to the city certain water rights for the sum of $5,000,000 a year for 40 years. The contract came up unexpectedly in the board of public improvement and was only defeated on a tie vote.

Death by Fever: Children Ill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Havana to the surgeon general said that Ordnance Sergeant Zackary S. Moodall and Private Bernhart Kramer, Battery C, Second artillery, died of yellow fever. Two children, one American and one Spanish, were ill at Las Animas hospital with yellow fever.

Convention of Millers.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—The twenty-second annual convention of the State Millers' association was in session in this city.

A SWORD GIVEN CAPTAIN DYER.

Citizens of Baltimore Presented It and Entertained the Gallant Fighter.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—Captain N. Mayo Dyer, one of the heroes of the battle of Manila and commander of the cruiser Baltimore in that fight, was honored by this city in various ways. Residences and business houses were gay with bunting, the streets jammed with people wearing "Dyer buttons" and "Dyer badges" and all the ships in the harbor decked in his honor.

A procession, composed of the Fourth and Fifth regiments of the Maryland national guard, the naval reserve corps, the Fifth regiment veteran corps, two companies of United States artillery, regulars from Fort McHenry, the Maryland division of the Grand Army of the Republic and many uniformed civic and semi-military organizations, was reviewed by Captain Dyer. Upon an immense platform 3,000 school children were so arranged as to form an immense imitation of the American flag.

When the parade had passed Mayor Malster, on behalf of the city council of Baltimore and of the citizens generally, presented to Captain Dyer a set of resolutions commending his conduct at Manila and his record as an officer, after which he handed him a magnificent sword, also the gift of the city council and of the people of Baltimore. Captain Dyer accepted both in a speech full of gratitude.

A public reception was held at Riverview park and a banquet at the Hotel Rennert.

To Unite Silver Organizations.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—James P. Tarvin of Covington, Ky., president of the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic clubs, would like to see all the silver organizations of the country amalgamate, and he is credited with starting a movement to attain that object. Chicago is to be the center from which will radiate the efforts toward placing the direction of the bimetallic associations under one head.

Twelve Deaths From Fever.

KEY WEST, Sept. 13.—The total number of yellow fever cases reported to date is 219; reported in the past 24 hours, 29; deaths in the past 24 hours, 1; total deaths, 12.

Place Offered Rev. Cole.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 13.—Rev. Lawrence D. Cole, archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Northern Indiana, received a call to the presidency of St. Stephen's college at Annandale, N. Y. Mr. Cole imposed certain conditions upon his acceptance. He is but 30 years of age and a grandson of the late Governor Felch.

Abandon Trip to Paris.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Indignation over the outcome of the Dreyfus trial has caused a party of over 700 Chicagoans, who were going to the fair in a body, to abandon their trip.

Parrot Caused Her Death.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Miss Alice Knott was found dead in bed, having been asphyxiated. A pet parrot had turned on the gas.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ALMOST A NEW NATION

HOW LOWER CALIFORNIA NEARLY BECAME A REPUBLIC.

Story of a Forgotten Conspiracy. Major Scott and His Donkey Ride. A Sudden Newspaper Exposure and What Followed.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 30.—Some years ago an American syndicate acquired a tract of about 18,000 acres in the Mexican province of Lower California. The enterprise failed, and some English capitalists gained possession of the property under the name of the International Company of Mexico. The promoters of the scheme then set about to get their money back. The idea occurred to them that Lower California would make a valuable addition to the territory of the United States. But

WALTER G. SMITH.

there was a clause in the constitution of Mexico which made it a misdemeanor for any one to propose such a measure in the congress of that country.

Thus the only thing to do was to start a revolution and establish a republic, as the brave citizens of Texas had done. Then would follow annexation. The members of the English syndicate talked the matter over. They decided to secure the services of a capable man in the United States and finally chose Walter G. Smith. He was at that time the editor of the San Diego Sun and had come out to California for the benefit of his wife's health.

Mr. Smith was induced to undertake the job or at least to investigate and consider the feasibility of the projected revolution. He went to a number of military friends for advice. At the time the only troops in the whole peninsula consisted of a garrison of 100 men. These soldiers were stationed in the capital, the city of Ensenada, and were all convicts who had been sentenced to service in the Mexican army. The commander was General Torres, a most distinguished officer, who also held the office of governor of the province. There were no other troops at his disposal, and he so feared his men that their arms and ammunition were kept in an arsenal about a half mile from the barracks. There were no heavy guns or fortifications about the city.

Along the whole western coast of Mexico the entire naval force consisted of one vessel, the Democrata. She was a broken down gunboat and of little or no use for either attack or defense. Against this boat the International company could fit out three ships. These were to be converted merchantmen. It was thought that the capital could easily be taken by a sudden night attack, and then the company of 100 convict soldiers would be glad of a chance to escape to the United States.

In case the assault upon Ensenada was successful it was calculated that Mexico would find it hard to send relief to her captured territory. The three vessels of the republic's navy could head off and possibly destroy any ship chartered by Mexico to carry re-enforcements.

There remained but one other way for our southern neighbor to send assistance to her citizens, and this was by marching troops to the scene of disorder. To do this a journey across the desert was necessary, and then Lower California must be reached by crossing the American boundary. It was at the time of the Fenian troubles in Canada, and the refusal of our government to allow English troops to cross our territory was cited in fact as a precedent against allowing Mexico the same privilege.

The affairs of the International company were in charge of Major Buchanan Scott of the Royal Engineers. Mr. Smith, who was to be governor general of the republic, went down to Ensenada to look over the ground and discuss affairs of state with the major. They decided that the first move was the announcement of the intention to build a line of railroad from Ensenada to San Quentin. The distance was 100 miles. The latter terminal has a fine harbor, and the purpose to connect the two points seemed natural and in line with the International company's development of the country.

Such an undertaking would lead the people of the province to expect the coming of large bodies of men and the landing of quantities of supplies. The imported laborers were to be disguised soldiers recruited in the United States. The cases and boxes of what appeared to be agricultural implements would be guns and ammunition.

The city of Ensenada was to be surprised. The miserable convict Mexican soldiers would not attempt to defend their country, but would desert. Major Scott, who would become General Scott under the new regime, promised to have his rival antagonist, General Torres, drunk on the fateful night. The force of the invaders was to number 300 men.

It was intended on the next morning to issue a proclamation announcing the establishment of the republic of Ensenada.

The leaders of the revolution figured on preventing any relief from Mexico. A throng of from 10,000 to 20,000 adventurers from the southwest with guns was expected. Among these men a force could be secured to attack the main coast of Mexico if that step became necessary. Dissatisfaction was to be fomented among the Indians in northern Sonoma, a tribe which Mexico had never conquered.

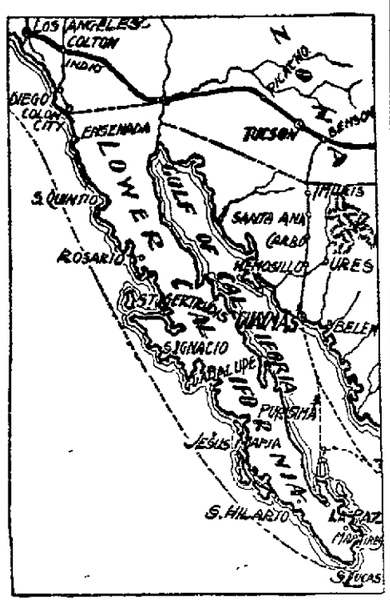
Up to this point the plans of the conspirators were perfect and worthy of the genius of a Napoleon. But the great question was the matter of providing sustenance for this vast number of men. The supply of food would be exhausted in three weeks, and the United States government would patrol the border line and prevent any assistance from being sent into the country of the new republic. After going over this matter the officials of the republic could find no way to surmount this difficulty, so they regretfully abandoned the enterprise.

The matter did not end here. At the very moment the leaders decided to quit the story of the affair leaked out in some way. The editor of one of Mr. Smith's rival newspapers, the San Diego Union, heard of the affair, and one afternoon that sheet came out with an exposure of the whole plot.

As soon as the news became public property it created a sensation. The conspirators got frightened, except Mr. Smith, who kept at his work in San Diego and took part in the newspaper controversy which followed. He used in his paper the quotation of Ben Hill of Georgia, "The Mexicans are invincible in peace and invisible in war." This created a sensation, and it was a bold thing to do, considering that many Mexicans are in this city. A colonel from over the border heard of it and challenged Smith to a duel. The conditions of the contest were that the meeting should take place in Mexico, and it was clearly the intention to hang the American as soon as he left his native soil. Although the colonel came to town, Smith was not frightened, and he replied to the Mexican in this way: "If you come armed into this office, you will get shot. If I meet you on the street, you will get licked." The colonel kept out of sight.

Among the other leaders of the revolution a panic was created. Major Buchanan Scott was in Ensenada when he first learned of the action of the San Diego Union. The man who nearly missed a generalship immediately got on the back of a mule and started for the land of the free. The major kept on running until he reached India. He is now director of the mint in Bombay.

The Mexican government had a fit when it heard of the conspiracy. The late Senor Romero, who at the time



MAP OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

represented that country in Washington, under the advice and guidance of J. D. Foster, the legal counsel of the legation, demanded of Secretary Blaine that our government should investigate the story. That statesman directed Colonel E. C. Foster to go at once to San Diego and learn all the particulars. This gentleman was no relation to Lawyer Foster, but happened to be the husband of the famous temperance orator, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, and was an agent of the treasury department.

Agent Foster spent some weeks in California. He could find no tangible evidence of a conspiracy, Mr. Smith having taken all the archives of the projected republic and burned them in his back yard. Had Mr. Foster found any of the papers, a pay roll or a constitution arrests might have followed. He did not.

At the time of the trouble Mr. Blaine was negotiating for his pan-American conference. England opposed this meeting and used the fact of this conspiracy as an argument against the United States when dealing with the South and Central American countries. When it appeared that Englishmen were engineering the scheme, Secretary Blaine said to Agent Foster, "That lets the Americans out and the Englishmen in."

I have wondered what fate the leaders of this attempted revolution would meet should they ever enter Mexico. I do not think any of them would be molested if they went down there today. A few years ago Smith got up a celebration in the city of San Diego in honor of Cabrillo, the first European to sail up the Pacific coast. A great banquet was held in the big hotel over on Coronado beach, and many notables were present. Mr. Smith made a speech, and at its conclusion General Torres rushed over and embraced the orator, offering congratulations. From this incident it would seem that this officer bore no grievance against the conspirators. General Torres is still in active service and has been very prominent of late in the attempt to suppress the Yaqui Indian outbreak.

WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

Miss Kinsey and the Story of Her Recent Marriage.

This is the beautiful San Francisco girl who was recently married, after much maternal and paternal opposition on both sides, to Jose I. Barillas, the 19-year-old son of ex-President Barillas of Guatemala. Her maiden name was Miss Kate Kinsey. She is only 17 and the daughter of a prominent San Franciscan.

The story of the attempt of these young people to outwit their guardians is well remembered on the Pacific coast. In May, 1897, the captain of the tug Vigilant had a commission to take four young people out beyond the Heads. After the little boat had passed beyond the three mile limit the skipper was summoned and, after

KATE KINSEY BARILLAS.

some demurring, agreed to perform the marriage ceremony of the sea that takes no cognizance of the law of the land.

Later the supreme court of California held that such a marriage was invalid, but Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey long before that had promptly settled the matter for themselves. Their daughter was guarded at home, and young Barillas left for Guatemala, whence he had been summoned a few days before he coaxed his pretty sweetheart to marry him despite all opposition. The young people in parting exchanged pledges of undying affection.

Barillas promised to return in a year, but that could not be, and so, on invitation from Mme. Barillas, Mrs. Kinsey and her two daughters paid a visit to Guatemala early this summer. The stately Spanish mother, when she saw Miss Kinsey, who is strangely like the women of the southland, agreed that her son's devotion was justified. The recent marriage was a happy finale.

AFTER THE RECORD.

Transcontinental Bicycle Ride of a One Armed Youth.

Albert V. Roe is the one armed messenger boy who is making a bicycle tour across the continent. He expects to break the record which has been made by a wheelman with two good arms.

Young Roe left New York at the same time the automobile party left for a trip to San Francisco, but the party could not keep up the pace with him, and he lost them at Syracuse. Roe travels on a wheel especially made for him. In the center of the handle bar there is a grip which helps him in

ALBERT V. ROE.

steering his wheel, and a bar to the right of this grip gives him additional leverage when he needs it.

When he reached Chicago, the officials of the Postal Telegraph company presented Roe with a new uniform, and when he began his journey from Chicago it was like a new start. An escort of 20 messenger boys set the pace for him out of the city. From Chicago Roe goes to Omaha and other big cities in the west. He will visit for a day at his home in Grinnell, Ia. Roe is 19 years old.

A Diamond Lover In Love.

A collector of gems in Boston possessed three perfectly matched solitaires, of blue, rose and yellow, and would show them to his friends as the loveliest combination of colors he knew anything about. The true lover of gems prefers stones unset, so he can stir them about with the point of the jewelers' nippers or a pencil and enjoy their unalloyed sparkle and purity in every phase of light. These three perfectly colored diamonds, which were carried in the man's waistcoat pocket, wrapped in cotton, were valued at several thousand dollars, but one day Cupid appeared, and then one of the precious trio went into a blazing engagement ring, and the remaining two eventually found themselves turned into "jewelry." Such is the power of love.—Boston Herald.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTOR-ATIVE.

TRADE MARK.

Bar-Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It creates solid flesh, muscle and STRENGTH clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, power and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers, and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure. 50 cts. A BOX; 6 boxes, $2.50. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed, sealed, on receipt of price. Address DRS. BARTON AND BENSON, 400 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

RELIABLE DON'T NEGLECT YOUR LITTLE ILLS MASONS HEALTH DEFENDERS ARE EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY FREE FROM CALOMEL, OPIUM & ALOES YELLOW TABLETS CURE DYSPEPSIA BROWN " " " CONSTIPATION RED " " " COUGHS WHITE " " " SORE THROAT 40 TABLETS 10 CENTS FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS OR MAILED FOR PRICE. H. T. MASON CHEMICAL CO. 515 ARCH ST. PHILA. PA. EFFECTIVE

We Have a Number

of good lots for sale. Cash or Easy terms. Also dwelling houses and business property for sale. Office and club rooms for rent.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie Street.

FIRST and THIRD TUESDAYS ...

EACH MONTH

CHEAP TRIPS SOUTH

... BY THE ...

Louisville & Nashville Railroad

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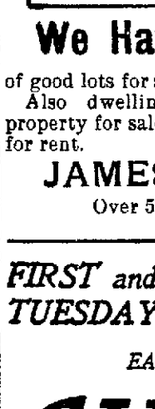
G. P. ATMORE, G. P. A., - - LOUISVILLE, KY.



$2.75 BOX RAIN COAT

A REGULAR $5.00 WATERPROOF MACKINTOSH FOR $2.75.

Send No Money. Cut this ad out and send to us, state your height and weight, state number of inches around body at breast taken over vest under coat close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express, C. O. D., subject to examination; examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of and equal to any coat you can buy for $5.00, pay the express agent our special offer price, $2.75, and express charges. THIS MACKINTOSH is latest 1899 style, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis Covert Cloth; extra long, double breasted, Sager velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof sewed, strapped and cemented seams suitable for both rain or overcoat, and guaranteed greatest value ever offered by us or any other house. For Free Cloth samples of Men's Mackintoshes up to $5.00, and Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats at from $5.00 to $10.00, write for Free Book No. 80C. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

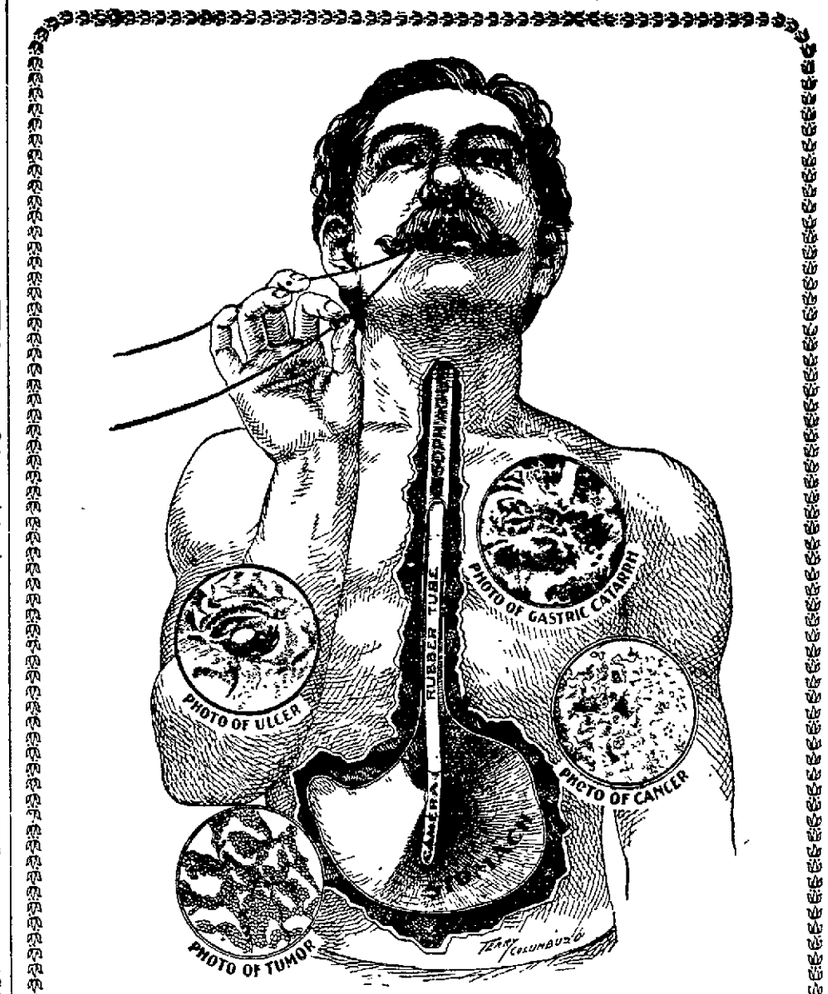
DRAIN TILE

We have leased our works and in order to dispose of our entire stock of 80,000 tile until June 5th, will offer them at the following low prices:

2½ inch,	70c	per 100
3 inch,	90c	"
4 inch,	$1.50	"
5 inch,	2.50	"
5 inch,	3.50	"

This stock is first-class, well burned tile and must be sold to make room for the season's run.

Cope Bros. E. Greenville



Latest Triumph—Photographing the Interior of the Stomach.

HAVE YOU STOMACH DISEASE?

Do you bloat?
Do you feel sick?
Is your tongue coated?
Are you nervous?
Do you belch up gas?
Are you constipated?
Does your stomach hurt?
Do you feel faint at times?
Do you cough up phlegm?
Do you have a weak, tired exhausted feeling?
Is there a full, dull heavy feeling in the stomach?
Do you have an empty "all gone" feeling at times?

If these are some of your symptoms you may be sure you have **CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.**

Dr. Kutchin has a new and wonderful treatment discovered by himself, that cures this disease.

He Guarantees a Cure in Every Curable Case. His Prices Are Within the Reach of All.

Dr. Kutchin, Ex. U. S. Surgeon. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

He is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

☞See him before it is too late, and this awful disease has made you an incurable wreck, or hurried you to an untimely grave.

DR. KUTCHIN has visited this county regularly for the past **eight years.**

He has performed thousands of wonderful cures. There is hardly a community in the State of Ohio that can not point to some one strong and well who was once given up to die, but was cured and restored to friends and family by this skillful Specialist.

He ONLY treats CHRONIC DISEASES.

Eye and Ear, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Fits, Piles, Gout, Diseases of Children, Liver Disease, Lost Manhood, Diseases of Women, Impotency, Varicocele.

HE CURES TUMORS without the knife.

☞IF HE CAN'T CURE YOU HE WILL TELL YOU SO.

Consultation, Examination and Advice FREE at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Sept. 28th, '99

ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

Consultation, Examination and Advice, FREE

Return visits made every 28 days

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O.

WARTHORST & Co. QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

Cut this ad. out and send to us with $1.00, and we will send you this NEW IMPROVED ACME QUEEN PARLOR ORGAN, by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if you find it exactly as represented, equal to organs that retail at $75.00 to $100.00, the greatest value you ever saw and far better than organs advertised by others at more money, pay the freight agent our special 90 days' offer price, $31.75, less the $1.00, or $30.75, and freight charges.

$31.75 IS OUR SPECIAL 90 DAYS' PRICE Less than one-half the price charged by others. Such an offer was never made before.

THE ACME QUEEN is one of the most DURABLE AND SWEETEST TONED instruments ever made. From the illustration shown which is engraved direct from a photograph, you can form some idea of its beautiful appearance. Made from solid quarter sawed oak, antique finish, handsomely decorated and ornamented, latest 1899 style. THE ACME QUEEN is 6 feet 5 inches high, 42 inches long, 23 inches wide and weighs 350 pounds. Contains 5 octaves, 11 stops, as follows: Diapason, Principal, Dulciana, Melodia, Celeste, Cremona, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler, Diapason Forte and Vox Humana; 2 Octave Couplers, 1 Tone Swell, 1 Grand Organ Swell, 4 Sets Orchestral Toned Resonatory Pipe Quality Reeds, 1 Set of 37 Pure Sweet Melodia Reeds, 1 Set of 37 Charmingly Brilliant Celeste Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Rich Mellow Smooth Diapason Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Pleasing Soft Melodious Principal Reeds. THE ACME QUEEN action consist of the celebrated Newell Reeds, which are only used in the highest grade instruments, fitted with Hammond Couplers and Vox Humana, also best Dolge felts, leathers, etc., bellows of the best rubber cloth, 3 ply bellows stock and finest leather in valves. THE ACME QUEEN is furnished with a 10x14 beveled plate French mirror, nickel plated pedal frames, and every modern improvement. We furnish free a handsome organ stool and the best organ instruction book published.

GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. With every ACME QUEEN ORGAN we issue a written binding 25-year guarantee, by the terms and conditions of which if any part gives out we repair it free of charge. Try it one month and we will refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied. 500 of these organs will be sold at $31.75. ORDER AT ONCE. DON'T DELAY.

OUR RELIABILITY IS ESTABLISHED If you have not dealt with us ask your neighbor about us, write the publisher of this paper or Metropolitan National Bank, or Corn Exchange Nat. Bank, Chicago; or German Exchange Bank, New York, or any railroad or express company in Chicago. We have a capital of over $500,000.00, occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago, and employ nearly 2,000 people in our own building. WE SELL ORGANS AT $22.00 and up; PIANOS, $115.00 and up; also everything in musical instruments at lowest wholesale prices. Write for free special instrument, piano and musical instrument catalogue. Address, (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Fulton, Desplaines and Wayman Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LAST OF THE FAIR.

The Officers Now Counting the Cost.

THE TOTAL GATE RECEIPTS.

What the Exhibitors Have to Say Concerning This Fair and Those of the Future—Many are Not in Favor of Another—What it Cost.

When the gates closed upon the greatest street fair that Stark county has ever seen Saturday night, the members of the association crowded the headquarters with eager inquiries as to the state of affairs. Secretary Shepley knew but little of a definite nature, however, and at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon he did not know much more. A few of the established facts are that the gate receipts for the week were $3,467.40, and that those of the German village were $561. Mr. Shepley does not know exactly what the expenses will amount to He is of the opinion, however, that the association will clear between $1,000 and $1,500. In the German village, during the week, 1,530 gallons of beer, 625 pounds of wienerwurst and three barrels of sauerkraut were sold.

All merchants are not in favor of having a fair next year. What they have to say, together with some figures as to the cost of making their respective displays, including labor and booth space, follow.

Massillon Bed Spring Company—Through our exhibit here we made sales to people in Chicago, Newport News, Cleveland, Toledo, Uhrichsville, Strasburg, Canton and Massillon. Everybody was given an opportunity to examine our wares here. We have been benefited by this fair, but we cannot now speak about next year. Expense, $35.

Hess, Snyder & Company—We believe in fairs. Next year, however, we would prefer that the Massillon fair be held where more space could be had. Our plan would be to make a permanent organization, lease or purchase land, erect a few substantial buildings and hold a fair annually. Expense, including industrial feature, $400.

Meuser Brothers—This street fair was a good thing, and we favor another. Through our exhibit we sold three pianos to Youngstown people, John and David Price and William Phillips. Our total expense, including booth space and labor, was $125.

Central Union Telephone Company—We favor a street fair, though the next one we would prefer should come at some time other than the first week of the month. Our expense was $46.66.

Washington Lighting Company—About 30,000 people were given an opportunity of examining our light, but, being inexperienced in such matters, we cannot say whether we are likely to be benefited. Therefore, we are not sure about next year. Expense, $25.

H. E. Sinnock—I don't think I shall go to the work again. I did some business, but hardly enough to justify the outlay of time and money. Expense, $30.

D. Kiehl & Company—We are not sure that we want another. Expense, $40.

G. H. Falke—Hold the next fair on the fair grounds, or, if on the streets, have it absolutely free, and I will go into it. Expense, $200.

Bechtel & Taggart—We want no more for a while. Our expense was $60.

E. C. Segner—It's lots of work, but I'll be ready to go into another next year. Expense, $25.

C. W. Zimmerman—This is my first experience, so it is impossible for me to say whether fairs are a good thing or not and I can't speak about next year. Expense, $70.

William Yost—If it had been a free fair, I think we would have been benefited. I favor another if it is to be absolutely free. Expense, $35.

C. M. Whitman—I do not want another fair in the next ten years. Our business was not as good as usual while this fair was in progress, though the advertisement it gave us may bring business in the future. Expense, $100.

Suhr & Zepp—Our business was but ordinary during the fair, and we do not expect much of the future. We do not favor another. Expense $50.

Z. T. Baltzly—I am in favor of another street fair, if it is held on the streets, and is absolutely free. Expense, $50.

A. F. Portmann—It was a good advertisement for me and it brought me new business and will bring me more. Next year, however, I would prefer that it be a free fair. Expense, $110.

Humbergers—We are hardly in favor of another fair, though we did not go into this fair with the idea of realizing any material benefit from it. Expense, $150.

L. L. Volkmor—The fair brought me big business, so I am not a heavy loser in spite of the fire. I would be willing to make another display at the next fair. Expense, $25.94.

Allman & Putman—Street fairs help business. We are not in favor of a fair next year, but the following year we think would be a good time for one. Expense, $125.

W. H. Allman—I do not think I shall be represented at the next fair. Expense, $125.

Actual Business College—But for the fire we would feel perfectly satisfied. We cannot now say anything concerning next year. Expense, including printed matter especially for the fair, $120.

Hacketts—It is a good advertisement. Expense, $115.

Siebolds—We would like to [illegible] other fair if we could [illegible]

insured, but not otherwise. Expense, $75.

J. W. Foltz—Street fairs are all right; they furnish excitement and amusement for the town, but they don't do our kind of business much good. I have nothing to say about next year. Expense, $125.

G. W. Doll—I can't say anything on the subject I estimate my expense at between $20 and $50.

F. E Seaman—It may pay, but can't say anything yet. Expense, $50.

Dielhenn Brothers—Fairs are a good advertisement, and we hope there will be one next year. Expense, $80.

L. Shauf—Can't say at present. Expense, $55.

Bammerlin Bros.—We are certainly in favor of another one. Best advertisement we ever had. Expense, $35.

Ritter Bros.—We are in favor of an other. Expense, $20.

S. F. Wefler—A question we can't answer properly at present. Expense, $30.

Leo Abt—Perfectly satisfied with the result. Expense nominal.

W. D. Benedict—It is my last fair. Expense, $125.

R. B. Crawford—I can stand another fair, but no more fires. Expense, $30.

Warwick & Justus—It's a good thing. We want another. Expense, $50.

Artificial Ice Company—No more for us. Expense, $75.

Messrs. Frank and Archer being out of the city today, their opinions cannot be gotten.

FEVER OUTLOOK GLOOMY.

Number of Cases and Two Deaths at Key West—Malignant Case at Jackson.

KEY WEST, Sept. 11.—Twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported in 24 hours. The situation is still very gloomy and large numbers of people are being sent to the detention camp at Dry Tortugas.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 11.—One case of yellow fever in Jackson was officially reported to the state board of health. The patient is D. P. Porter, city clerk. Dr. Murray of the marine hospital service reported it to Surgeon General Wyman as of a very malignant type. The patient was not expected to live. It was expected many other Mississippi towns would quarantine against Jackson.

JAMES B. EUSTIS DEAD.

Was Ambassador to France During Cleveland's Second Term.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—James B. Eustis, ambassador to France during the second Cleveland administration and formerly a senator from Louisiana, died at his summer home in this city, of pneumonia. When Mr. Eustis was taken ill the local physician, after an examination, thought the trouble to be heart failure.

The patient grew worse, developing symptoms of pneumonia, and there was a consultation of physicians, who stated that there was scarcely any hope of recovery.

The end came very peacefully. Mr. Eustis' son, James B. Eustis, Jr., and his daughter, Miss Celeste Eustis, were at the bedside.

All the early part of the summer he was in excellent health, devoting many hours to a critical review of the Dreyfus case, in which was to be embodied much valuable material gathered during his official residence in France.

The funeral of James B. Eustis will take place this evening at about 7:30 o'clock from the home of the deceased on Eustis avenue. A short Episcopal service will be conducted by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity church, and then the body will be taken by boat to New York and thence to Louisville, where it will be buried beside the remains of Mrs. Eustis. The body will be accompanied by James B. Eustis, Jr., a son, and William C. Eustis, a nephew. Brief committal service will be held at Louisville.

New Manufacture Smokeless Powder.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The navy department expects to begin the manufacture of smokeless powder at its powder mills, a few miles back from the Potomac river, near Indian Head, within the next two or three months. Work on the mills has been pushed energetically and at present about 1,200 men are employed.

It is Incontrovertible!

The Editor of the "Christian Million," under the heading of General Notes, on August 20, 1896, wrote:—

"A good article will stand upon its own merits, and we may rely upon it that nothing will continue long which does not, in a more or less degree, harmonize with the statements which are published concerning it."

Mr. Hall Caine,

Author of "The Deemster," "The Manxman," "The Christian," etc., when speaking on "Criticism," recently, said —

"When a thing that is advertised greatly is good it goes and goes permanently; when it is bad, it only goes for a while: the public finds it out."

The Proprietor of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

has said over and over again:—

"It is a fallacy to imagine that anything will sell just because it is advertised. How many nostrums have been started with glare and snuffed out in gloom? The fact is, a man is not easily gulled a second time; and every dissatisfied purchaser does ten times more harm than one satisfied does good. Assuredly the sale of more than 6,000,000 boxes of BEECHAM'S PILLS per annum, after a public trial of half-a-century, is conclusive testimony of their popularity, superiority and proverbial worth."

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival. In boxes, 10 cents and 25 cents each, at all drug stores.

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Collegiate, Preparatory, Normal, Oratory, Business, Music, and Art departments. Standard courses Better equipped than ever before. Museum, Reading-room, Gymnasium are unsurpassed Fine Ladies' Hall

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STOP SMOKING!

NATIONS CRY, SHAME!

Most Indignant Over the Dreyfus Verdict.

FAVOR BOYCOTT OF EXPOSITION.

Even In Russia, Where the Jews Are So Universally Hated, the Newspapers Join With Those of the Whole World In a Chorus of Execration.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—With the exception of the Jesuit organs in Rome and the anti-Semite papers, the press of the whole world is ringing with execration over the Dreyfus decision. Even the Russian press joins in the chorus, although perhaps the Jews are nowhere more hated than in Russia, The judges are everywhere described as criminals and gloomy speculations are indulged as to what future is in store for France.

The German press is especially indignant, The National Zeitung remarking that "even the worst enemy of France could not have wished what has happened."

Papers of all nationalities fall in with the idea of boycotting the exhibition.

It would be difficult to describe adequately the indignation the verdict has evoked everywhere in England. The excitement in the Jewish quarters of London is only natural. Special prayers were offered throughout Saturday in all the synagogues on behalf of Dreyfus, and, as soon as the verdict was known, Jews and Jewesses were seen at every street corner expressing execrations and many sobbing bitterly.

At the music halls the news was greeted with groans and hisses. In the French quarter of London there was much excitement, accompanied by some street fighting.

In almost all the places of public worship yesterday pulpit references were made to the verdict. Canon Scott-Holland, at St. Paul's cathedral, said:

"A nation is on trial. France stands at the judgment bar. All civilization is waiting to know whether tomorrow's news may add anything to qualify the naked cruelty of a bare telegram, anything to relieve the staggered conscience."

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the well known Wesleyan divine, preaching at St. James' hall, said:

"Five unhappy judges have already taken their places, in the judgment of the human race, beside Judas, Pilate, Judge Jeffries and other creatures. They have sentenced their victim to a decade of imprisonment, but they have decreed themselves forever to the scorn, derision and execration of the human race. Unless France shakes off this infamy, she will be left without an ally or a friend."

Rev. Arthur Robins, chaplain-in-ordinary to the queen, preaching at Holy Trinity, Windsor, said:

"The civilized world is aghast at this great crime of five abject judges."

The Daily Mail says: "Rennes is France's moral sedan."

The Daily Graphic says: "The Rennes verdict will live forever as the supreme effort of human wrongheadedness."

The Daily Chronicle says that Mercier issues from the case one of the blackest scoundrels in history.

The Daily News remarks: "It is no longer Dreyfus, but France herself that is on trial."

The Morning Post declares that "the mitigation of the sentence will be interpreted all the world over as evidence that the judges who condemned Dreyfus really believe him innocent."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"This infamous judgment disgraces France, dishonors her army, insults the kaiser and offends the best principles of humanity. There seems nothing left for France but a revolution and a war that will reduce her to the level of Spain."

The Standard said:

"We are watching by the sick bed of a great nation, none knowing what new and deadly form the malady may assume."

The Times observes: "We do not hesitate to pronounce it the greatest and most appalling prostitution of justice the world has witnessed in modern times. All the outrageous scandals which marked the course of the trial pale into insignificance beside the crowning scandal of the verdict."

A FRENCH FLAG BURNED.

Dreyfus Clubs to Be Organized Throughout the United States and McKinley to Be Appealed To.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—A French flag was burned here by a crowd, out of sympathy for Dreyfus.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Indignation over the reconviction of Dreyfus manifested itself in many ways here. General Mercier was burned in effigy in Eldredge street, there was a big protest meeting of Jews in the Thalia theater, many preachers referred to the trial in their sermons and preparations were made for an appeal to Washington.

Invitations were sent to leading citizens and clergymen irrespective of race and religion to take part in a great Dreyfus protest meeting, which will be held this week in Cooper Union. At this meeting will be appointed a committee of men of standing of the financial, political and religious world, who will go to Washington and ask the president to make a personal appeal to President Loubet of France for justice to Captain Dreyfus.

When the committee is organized fully it is proposed to organize Dreyfus clubs in every city of the union and hold meetings of protest.

A mammoth petition for pardon will be obtained and forwarded to President Loubet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Six French painters employed by L. B. Wright's Iron Painting company were discharged summarily as soon as the verdict of the courtmartial at Rennes was known. The men had been in the employ of the company for a number of years. Mr. Wright said that the discharge had been hanging over the heads of the Frenchmen for some time, conditioned upon the verdict of the court.

Dewey Sailed For New York.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 11.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey, sailed for New York.

Killed Herself and Child.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—Mrs. Mary Gallagher while supposed to be temporarily insane, at Port Perry, poisoned herself and baby, both dying, two other children being saved through the prompt action of her 14-year-old son, who fed them with bananas.

Davis Reported Two Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—General Davis reported from San Juan, Porto Rico, the suicide of Private Chas. Rick and death of Gus Link, quartermaster employe, from stab wound.

Judge Peck Dead.

TOWANDA, Pa., Sept. 11.—Benjamin M. Peck, president judge of the Forty-second judicial district, the county of Bradford, died at his home in this city of apoplexy.

New Case of Plague.

OPORTO, Sept. 11.—One new case of bubonic plague was officially reported. Dr. Irving, an American physician, arrived here to study the epidemic.

A Letter to Mrs. Pinkham Brought Health to Mrs. Archambo.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 42,395]

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For two years I felt tired and so weak and dizzy that some days I could hardly go around the house. Backache and headache all the time and my food would not digest and had such pains in the womb and troubled with leucorrhœa and kidneys were affected.

"After birth of each child I grew weaker, and hearing so much of the good you had done, I wrote to you and have taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one box of Lozenges, one box of Liver Pills, one package of Sanative Wash, and today I am feeling as well as I ever did. When I get up in the morning I feel as fresh as I did when a girl and eat and sleep well and do all of my work. If ever I feel weak again shall know where to get my strength. I know your medicine cured me."—MRS. SALINA ARCHAMBO, CHARLEMONT, MASS.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled; for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women a year. All women who suffer are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which will be promptly given without charge.

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You Want to Tog the Boys Up for School.

We are offering the greatest line of Caps you ever saw for 25c in all the new shapes.

We strike it here—25 dozen Boys' School Pants at 12c—Just Half Price.

Boys' School Waists, 15c.

Boys' School Waists, 25c.

Boys' Fast Black Stockings, 12c.

Boys' Never-Break Bike Hose, 23c.

Boys' Hemstitch Windsor Ties, 25c.

GEO. W. DOLL,

Cash Hatter.

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Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* At all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., 2800 Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.

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Positive cure for all *Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance.* No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Send for free booklet—"Golden Rules for Housework"

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Excursion rates into the great Central South, are now in effect. Low round trip rates via the Queen and Crescent Route, twice each month, carry you through the far-famed Kentucky Blue Grass, and the highland country of East Tennessee, into the great rich valleys and hills of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana.

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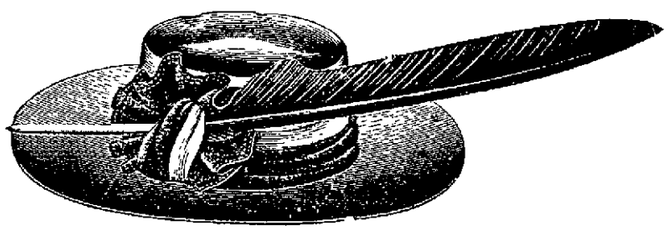

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—AT THE—

MASSILLON BEE HIVE.

New Stock for This Special Department

now being received, THE HEAD TRIMMER HAS JUST ARRIVED, and the usual activity is seen throughout the entire room. You are very cordially invited to inspect the Beautiful New Autumn Styles, see the grand display, and at the same time meet the New Trimmer. Obliging and courteous salesladies will take pleasure in showing you through the Department, and in every other way make your visit delightful, profitable and as home-like as possible.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH.
of Franklin county.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
of Hamilton county.

For Auditor,
W. D. GUILBERT,
of Noble county.

For Treasurer,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbiana county.

For Attorney General,
JAMES M. SHEETS,
of Putnam county.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion county.

For Member Board of Public Works
FRANK HUFFMAN
of Allen county

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

For Common Pleas Judge,
WARREN W. HOLE.

For Representative,
JACOB B. SNYDER,
ROBERT A. POLLOCK.
CLARK W. METZGER

For Probate Judge,
MAURICE E. AUNGST.

For Prosecuting Attorney
ROBERT H. DAY.

For Treasurer,
W. HARVEY SMITH.

For Sheriff,
JOHN J. ZAISER.

For County Commissioner
JOSEPH B. SUMMER.

For Infirmary Director,
ANDREW REESE.

Ohio Republicans will learn with pleasure that Congressman J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, has accepted an invitation to speak in this state during the coming campaign. Congressman Dolliver is recognized as one of the ablest speakers in the country. He was first elected to the Fifty-first congress in 1890, and has served continuously since.

General Isaac R. Sherwood, having been forced to swallow the McLean medicine at the Zanesville convention, is now prepared to take the stump and declare that he likes it. So far the effect of the dose upon the Hon. James Allen Rice, of Canton, has not been demonstrated. The gentle James was knocked so far over the ropes that his return to the ring is problematical.

The sentiment which is gaining strength in all parts of the country favoring the taking of some action compatible with our diplomatic relations with France by the United States government for a reversal of the Dreyfus sentence, is one which reflects credit upon the American people. The French government is not directly responsible for the verdict, but France as a nation is negatively responsible for a system which operates against personal liberty, and has given up an innocent victim to official cruelty and caprice. The time has come for other nations to bring something stronger than words to bear against this outrageous miscarriage of justice.

Asked upon what issues his campaign would be conducted, Boss McLean, Democratic nominee for governor of Ohio, replied to a newspaper correspondent: "We will know exactly what lines to follow after the opening on the 23rd. That is, when Republicans have set the pace, McLean will start off in an opposite direction. Democratic issues are usually a forgone conclusion, being all those which directly oppose Republican standards. McLean will this year throw in more than the usual amount of talk regarding the rights of the so-called "plain people." The "plain people," the honest ones, have been placed on guard however, by a knowledge of the methods by which Boss McLean secured his nomination.

The most celebrated trial for alleged crime thus far known in the history of the world has come to an end, and with the verdict of the court martial at Rennes, so anxiously awaited, has come the answer to the question which the people of other civilized nations have been asking since its beginning. The question was: "In France are the principles of justice a reality or a myth?" The answer is found in the judgment of condemnation. The judges of Dreyfus have deliberately refused to receive evidence freely tendered which could have solved all doubts and rescued France from the moral and political chaos toward which the country is drifting. This act was in itself a crime, but the verdict, adverse to the prisoner, following this decision, renders it impossible to place an honest construction upon the outcome of the trial.

It is reported that Congressman Lentz, of Ohio, has been selected for the delicate mission of interviewing Aguinaldo personally in order to obtain material for further Democratic opposition to the policy of President McKinley. While on the ground it might be well for Mr. Lentz to put Aguinaldo on to the fact that William J. Bryan, his "great and good friend," is relying upon the continuation of the Filippino rebellion to secure his election. The corner stone of Mr. Bryan's presidential hopes is misfortune to American arms, and the corner stone of Aguinaldo's hopes is Democratic success in the coming presidential campaign. By pooling their interests a great deal might be accomplished.

SOME McLEAN HISTORY.

Since 1883, John R. McLean has been in Columbus three times. This interesting fact is recalled by E. K. Rife, in his political notes. In 1883 McLean was a member of the Hamilton county delegation to the Democratic convention that nominated George Hoadley for governor. He was a Durbin Ward man, and the spectacular figure he cut hanging on to the side of one of the pillars and shouting out that Durbin Ward was being swindled out of the nomination, is historic. Hoadley was nominated, thanks to the obtuseness of the late John McSweeney, who was chairman of the convention, and who did not know enough to allow the Pete Schwab delegation from Butler county to switch from Hoadley to Ward, in defiance of instructions, thus defeating Ward, for, in the meantime, after Larry Neal had taken the floor and told McSweeney how he should decide the contention, the Hoadley push had made a deal with Stark county, and secured that vote on condition that the late John G. Warwick should have the second place on the ticket. That was John's appearance in 1883. In 1896, a few days before the gubernatorial election, McLean dropped into town and spent several days at the Great Southern hotel, where he tried his best to figure out a Democratic victory. McLean saw the party was up against it and left on the first train. Last Friday was his third visit to Columbus since 1883.

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.

Massillon's second street fair has passed into history after having demonstrated the fact that adverse conditions on the part of the elements count as nothing when opposed to Massillon enthusiasm and the untiring energy of the Massillon Business Men's Street Fair Association. The opening of the gates of the first fair was signalized by a down pour of rain which continued to fall with brief intermissions throughout the entire week, but, nothing daunted, Mayor Wise and his satellites kept things moving, the crowds kept coming, and the fair was so successful that a repetition was immediately decided upon. This year the weather was all that could be desired, but the very first day fire destroyed the decorations in one of the handsomest booths and threatened the rest with destruction. On went the fair, however, bringing thousands of people to the city and more business than could be attended to with comfort. Then on the next day before the last came fire again, completely destroying twelve of the booths. On the following nights the crowds were so great that they were handled with difficulty and the various firms which had suffered by the flames acquired added notoriety to that already obtained by their attractive exhibits. Nothing could dampen Massillon enthusiasm, and, when the gates were finally closed on Saturday night, after the biggest rush of the week, each weary member of the business men's association could feel with perfect justice that he had overcome difficulties that might have daunted braver men, and that in spite of every discouragement the merchants' street fair and industrial exposition had been a grand success.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—[By Associated Press]—Fifteen hundred members of the house painters' association struck today for an eight-hour day, at thirty-five cents per hour, time and a half for extra hours and double time for Sunday work.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. Cheney for the last 13 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX,
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

AGAINST DR. EYMAN

Election at the Cleveland Hospital.

LOCAL MEN INTERESTED.

Eyman's Defeat or Election May Prove of Importance to Two Residents of This City—A Cleveland Paper's Account of the Contest.

According to the Cleveland Plain Dealer of Monday, the election of a superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital is causing no little excitement among the members of the medical fraternity of that city. The following is the Plain Dealer's version of the contest: "The story of the contest in the board of trustees over the re-election of Dr. Eyman is extremely interesting, and shows that there has been a deep laid scheme to institute important changes at the hospital. The facts in the case have been gradually appearing for several days, and it is evident that certain members of the board have been working hard to oust Dr. Eyman if possible. The members of the board are: H. B. Perkins of Warren; Dr. D. S. Gardner, of Massillon; John S. Ellen, of Willoughby; George D. Gessaman, of Youngstown and C. N. Schmick, of Leetonia. According to several persons who are interested in the welfare of the hospital and are informed on the feeling of the board, Dr. Gardner is very ambitious to become superintendent of the hospital at Massillon. In order to increase his chances of getting the place, so the story goes, he is opposed to the re-election of Dr. Eyman here in Cleveland. In the place of Dr. Eyman, Gardner wants Dr. Howard to be made superintendent of the Cleveland state hospital. In exchange for this courtesy, Dr. Howard, who is a member of the board of trustees of the Massillon hospital, will, it is said, vote for Gardner as superintendent of the hospital at Massillon. This means that two trustees are arranging to help lift each other into a superintendency.

"The two men who are slated to lose by the move are Dr. Eyman and Dr. A. B. Richardson, superintendent of the Massillon hospital, and formerly superintendent of the Columbus state hospital. Dr. Richardson, however, is willing to give up his place, it is said, for the reason that he expects to have a government position in Washington soon. Gardner is supported in his campaign against Eyman by Trustee Schmick, according to the report. Schmick's reasons for wanting Dr. Eyman out are said to be due to an ill feeling that he has borne Dr. Eyman for a long time. Schmick was once elected president of the board, and in two months' time he was deposed by a unanimous vote of the board, according to the story. The motion to depose him, by the way, is said to have been made by Gardner, whom he now supports in an attempt to oust Dr. Eyman. Schmick's personal animosity is due to one of two causes. He either believes that Dr. Eyman was instrumental in getting him out of the presidency, or he bears him a grudge on account of the fact that his son-in-law, Dr. McNamara, was unable to land the superintendency a year or two ago.

"The other three members of the board, Messrs. Ellen, Gessaman and Perkins, are understood to support Dr. Eyman heartily. Whether any of them will change front within the next few days is yet to be determined. Dr. Eyman was made superintendent of the hospital in 1891. He was re-elected by the board in 1895, and it is now time for a new man to be chosen. There is no question whatever that Dr. Eyman's work is regarded favorably by most of those who are in his profession. He is said to have instituted many thoroughly wholesale changes at the hospital, and it is claimed by physicians that it would be unfortunate for a change to be made at this time.

"The matter will be finally settled at a meeting of the board to be held in this city September 20. Dr. Howard, who aspires to become the new superintendent, was assistant physician at the hospital about six years ago. He now lives in Cuyahoga Falls. A. M. Parish, of Wooster, is said to be supporting Howard, because he wants to be steward at the hospital in place of Thomas Austin, who has filled the place for several years."

Pay of Deputy Supervisors.

Since the law creating boards of deputy supervisors of elections became effective, Secretary of State Kinney has frequently been asked for information as to the compensation of the members. In order to have the matter legally adjusted and submitted to the people, Secretary Kinney asked Attorney General Monnett for a decision on the question. The decision says that each member of the board of deputy supervisors of elections shall receive as compensation two dollars per day not exceeding thirty days in any one year, and five cents per mile to and from the county seat where the distance is over one mile. The decision also fixes the compensation of the judges and clerks of elections at three dollars per day. Attorney General Monnett also holds that the compensation of the deputy supervisors shall be paid by the county auditor without being referred to the county commissioners.

Wilder's Brigade dedication, Chickamauga, September 18th and 19th. $7.25 Queen & Creseent route, Cincinnati to Chattanooga and return.
W. C. RINEARSON,
Gen'l. Passg'r. Agent, Cincinnati, O.

Now is the time to subscribe.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Assignment of Cases for the First Week of Court.

CANTON, Sept. 11.—The first assignment for the coming term of Stark county common pleas court is as follows:

ROOM NO. 1, JUDGE M'CARTY PRESIDING.

Monday forenoon, September 18.—Hearing motion docket and impanelling grand jury. Afternoon—In the matter of the charges vs. F. P. Kibler; Blum, et al vs. Blum, et al.; Longabaugh vs. Canton Cycle Mfg. Co.; Dannemiller & Sons vs. Meyer, et al.

Tuesday, September 19.—Patton vs. Albert, et al.; Wymer vs. Wymer; Thomas vs. Merley; In re-vacation of public alley; Home Savings and Loan Co. vs. Hart, et al.

Wednesday, September 20.—Powelson vs. Lytle; Central Savings Bank Co. vs. Whippey, et al.; Owen vs. Mishler Pottery Co.; Ewart vs. Robinson, et al.

Thursday, September 21.—Ploesser vs. Ploesser: Kerch, et al vs. Sinnock, et al.; Central Savings Bank Co. vs. Whiteman, et al.; Douds vs. Guest, et al.; Hamiell vs. Paul, et al.

Friday, September 22.—Page vs. Palmer, et al.; Central Savings Bank Co. vs. Weidman, et al.; Folger vs. Union Holiness Association; McLain vs. Sanford, et al.; Root vs. Root.

ROOM NO. 2, JUDGE TAYLOR, PRESIDING.

Monday forenoon.—Hearing motion docket. Afternoon.—Piero vs Canton Buggy & Gear Co., et al; Williams vs Waynesburg Brick & Clay Co., et al; Schlafley vs Wampler et al.

Tuesday, September 19.—Hemperly vs Pocock, et al; Jeauty vs Hess, et al; Druckenbrod vs Holl. Douds vs Guest. Hammel vs Hammel.

Wednesday, September 20.—Canton Surgical & Dental Chair Co., vs Gould, et al. Sprankle vs Ripple. Central Savings Bank Co. vs Rubin, et al. Schwalm vs Betz. Cherry Valley Iron Works vs Bonnot Mfg. Co., et al.

Thursday, September 21.—Central Savings Bank Co., vs. Blum, et al. Bean vs. Abbott, et al. Greenwald vs. Greenwald, et al. Putnam vs. Putnam's Exr., et al. Christen vs. Eicher, et al.

Friday, September 22.—Home Savings & Loan Co., vs. Lucas. Webb's Exr., vs. Zwahlen, et al. Meyer vs. Grant. Shertzer vs. Holm. Stahler vs. Stahler, et al.

Members of the Stark county Republican executive committee met in this city Saturday, nearly all the candidates for election on the county ticket being present. The purpose of the meeting was to fix the assessments and arrange for the opening of the campaign, and all matters were settled satisfactorily. The question of getting up a delegation for the opening of the campaign at Akron was discussed, and was unanimously approved.

Mrs. Marion Conrad, living near Robertsville, in Paris township, committed suicide last Saturday, by cutting her throat with a razor. She had been ill with typhoid fever, and it is supposed she committed the deed while temporarily insane.

Sheriff Zaiser is in receipt of a letter from Philadelphia, stating that the condition of Joseph Keifer, who was injured by falling off a street car while attending the G. A. R. convention at that place, is not so serious as at first supposed. His eyesight will be saved.

Application to probate will has been continued in the estate of Abraham Lutz, of Lawrence township.

Edward White, a bachelor, aged 57 years, was instantly killed by a Pennsylvania train Monday evening at 6:30. White was waiting at a street crossing which was blocked by a yard engine and string of cars. Becoming tired of this, he endeavored to cross by crawling under the cars. The train started while he was under it. His head and both arms were cut off.

Etta A. Gates, of Massillon, petitions for divorce from John Gates, charging extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty.

Will has been filed for probate in the estate of Margaret Steele, of Tuscarawas township.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Frank R. and M. A. Webb to John Dominick, lot No. 1805, second ward, Massillon, for $225.

John and Sophia Paul to Adolph Dumro, 21-100 acres, third ward, Massillon, for $280.

August A. Schear to Hannah C. Wood, lot No. 126, Beach City, for $800.

C. and A. Brightman to A. B. and C. E. Camp, 20 11-100 acres, Perry township, for $1000.

Philip A. Young to Mary A. Young, 140 19-100 acres, Lawrence township, for $5,300.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The secret service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which has many imitators but no equals for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters sets things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters get at the seat of strength and vitality, and restore vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeits when buying.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, September 12, 1899:

LADIES.

Bechler, Miss Nell Myers, Mrs. Julia.
Daniels, Miss Gertrude.

MEN.

Campbell, Howard A. Luckner, Frank M.
Crawford, H. B. Stahl, Edw.
Wertz, David R.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

"One good turn deserves another." Those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are glad to tell others about it.

NEW GLASS WORKS.

It is Probable Massillon May Have One.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL NEWS.

Operations Resumed at Reed & Company's Works This Morning, After a Suspension on Account of Hot Weather—The Table Factory.

The report in circulation to the effect that Henry Shriver, George Shriver and Daniel Stoehr, of this city, are formulating plans for engaging in the manufacture of glassware in Massillon can be but partially verified today. Henry Shriver, when his attention was called to the report this morning merely said, "When the time comes, all shall be made known." George Shriver and Mr. Stoehr are out of the city today. Both are traveling salesmen, Mr. Stoehr being connected with a glassware concern.

AT THE TABLE WORKS.

Nine machine men are at work at the factory of the Ohio Table Company today, preparing material for the workmen of the various other departments, who will be called into service just as soon as possible. Manager J. L. Arnold stated today that they were anxious to get the entire works in operation without delay, as there are on hand orders of long standing that must be filled. The force of workmen will be added to rapidly, and it is expected that by the latter part of next week fifty men and boys will be employed. A considerable number of men will be put to work tomorrow.

OPERATIONS RESUMED.

After the usual suspension during the hot months, operations were again resumed in two of Reed & Company's glass factories this morning. The third factory will be placed in operation on Thursday. The blowers this season will number 102, nine more than last season, and the total number of men and boys employed will exceed 300. Amber glass is being worked in the two factories now in operation. Green glass will be worked in factory No. 3.

SCHOOLS OPENED MONDAY.

A Large Enrollment Promised—Assignments of Teachers.

The public schools opened Monday. There was a good attendance in all buildings, and from present indications the enrollment of pupils this year will be a large one. Arrangements have been made, however, so that none of the rooms will be overcrowded. Following is a list of teachers and their assignments:

Superintendent—E. A. Jones.

North street building—Wm. Johns, principal of high school and building; Annie C. C. Smith, James Collier, Ella Blanchard, assistants of high school; Lillian Ulman, C. M. Smith, Alice Young, May Bowman, Cora Penberthy, Minnie Crone, Ella M. Tordt.

East street building—A. B. Oberlin, principal; Susy E. Graybill, Dessie Graybill, Charlotte Smith, Mary May Ellis, Clara Harsh, Grace Walcutt, E. Arletta Yost.

Cherry street building—Mrs. Clara Ralston, principal, Nellie Evans.

Tremont street building—John Ellis, principal; Viola B. Pepper, Nettie Miller, Jane Ellis, Mabel Nunamaker, Jennie G. Kitt, Margaret Morgan, Mary Nill, Maude Farrell, Zorab Miller, Lavina Marr, Mrs. Christia Erwin.

West Main street building—Emma S. Kratsch, principal, Clara Morris.

Richville avenue building — Nancy Wiseman, principal, Lulu Simpson.

State street building—Lester L. Nave, principal; M. Estella McMillan, Helen Smith, Mary Davis and Mrs. Iva Sprankle.

Special teachers—L. G. Graves, music; M. W. Oberlin, writing and drawing; Mary Diether, German; Sallie Brannan substitute.

FROM THE KICK OF A MULE.

The Three-Year-Old Son of Arnold Cheyney Died Today.

ORRVILLE, Sept. 11.—The 3-year-old son of Arnold Cheyney died today, after two weeks' suffering from the kick of a mule on the head. The child has been in a semi-conscious state for the past three days.

Edward Morton was arrested for loitering and lurking about the town. He was caught at 3 a. m. on Vine street, and as he could not give a reasonable account of himself was sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days by Mayor Fiscus.

THE ROAD RACE.

September 28 Selected as the Date for the Event.

C. W. Breider has selected Thursday, Sept. 28, as the date of his annual road race. This one will be over a twenty-five-mile course, and will be open to riders of the state. Over $300 will be awarded in prizes. The first prize is to be a tandem valued at $100, and the second a bicycle, valued at $50. H. C. Foltz is acting as secretary, and all communications should be addressed to him.

Is it a public and family good to save clothing and back-aches on wash-day?

Fels-Naptha money-back soap, 5c.

Fels & Co, makers, Philadelphia.

$7.25 round trip September 18 and 19, Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent route. Wilder's Brigade dedication.

DEATH OF A CANTON GIRL.

Miss Grace Burroway, a Former Teacher, Dies in New York.

The young lady mentioned in the following special from Canton to the Pittsburg Dispatch had many acquaintances in this city: "Relatives of Miss Grace Burroway, the Canton girl who died at St. Vincent's hospital, New York, expected to receive her remains here Sunday, but they failed to arrive. The body is to reach Canton Monday morning. Grace Burroway's career has been a checkered one. She was born, reared and educated in Canton. She left the public schools at the age of 16 and about two years afterward began to teach. She was a teacher about six years in the Canton schools. She was a regular attendant of Sunday school and church, and continued to be such until all her old-time friends forsook her. This cleaving of friendship was caused by the erratic actions of Miss Burroway and the numerous reports of a sensational nature that were afloat about her.

"In the spring of 1898, while a teacher in the schools, she got leave of absence to go to Chicago, to visit, she said. She did not turn up when her leave of absence expired, nor did she send any word of her whereabouts. Later she came home and announced that she had become ill in Chicago and was unable to travel. The Canton board of education filled her place with another teacher. She threatened legal action, and in order to avoid trouble she was paid in full for the remainder of the school year, but she was not retained as teacher. She had changed her apartments to a better quarter, but had trouble with her landlord and was ejected. From Canton she went to Chicago, where, she told her friends, she was a "cloak model" for a big firm. She came back to Canton, and went to Cleveland. Finally she turned up in New York. Her relatives have no information as to the cause of her death."

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Republicans Preparing for the Akron Meeting.

CANTON, Sept. 13.—The Republicans of Canton are making preparations to turn out en masse to the opening of the campaign at Akron on September 23. Committees have been appointed to arrange all necessary details. The three local companies of the Eighth Ohio will attend in a body. Indications are that the delegation will number at least one thousand.

In articles referring to the transfer of the stock of John D. Frank to trustees, several of the statements are misleading, notably the one which says that the closing of his Canton store was the last of six in which he was interested. As a matter of fact, Mr. Frank at no time owned more than $2,000 worth of stock in all of the stores, outside of the Canton establishment, and this interest was purchased by D. T. Frank, of Massillon, and M. F. Frank, of East Liverpool, nearly two years ago, who paid him in full for all the stock he held.

In the assignment of Charles W. Robinson, of Canal Fulton, final account and report of payment of dividend has been filed.

Petition for sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of Barbara Ertle, of Massillon.

THREATS OF A MOB.

Want to Lynch a Man at Gallipolis.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—[By Associated Press]—A Times-Star special from Gallipolis says the city is full of excitement owing to the crowds in attendance at the county fair and the open threat from a mob to lynch Horace Brothers, who is in jail charged with criminal assault last night, while he was intoxicated, on Mrs. Ross Gilliland, in consequence of which she died in convulsions. Brothers denies the charge. The only witness against him is the husband of the woman, who is regarded as weak-minded.

"Given Up

to die several times, yet I am spared to tell how I was saved," writes Mrs. A. A. Stowe, 237 N. 4th St., San Jose, Cal. "I had valvular heart trouble so severe that I was pronounced 'gone' two different times. The valves of my heart failed to work properly, and circulation was so sluggish that the slightest exertion produced fainting. 'There is no hope' said my physician, so I decided to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and the result I consider miraculous. I am satisfied it saved my life."

DR. MILES' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.
Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

C. B. Allman spent Monday in Beach City.

Mrs. Laura Gribble is visiting in Cleveland.

Mail Carrier Angerman is taking his annual vacation.

Joseph Coleman left Sunday night for a trip to California.

John Shaufele, of Butternut, Wis., is visiting his parents in the city.

The Rev. B. F. Schillinger, of Canal Fulton, was in the city Tuesday.

Clifton Wise has returned to Millersburg, after a few days' visit with friends.

There are now two hundred and fifty-four inmates in the Stark county infirmary.

Harry Alden and Albert Howald are spending several days in Akron and Barberton.

Mrs. N. W. Culbertson left Sunday evening for Clinton, Ia., for a visit with her parents.

Howard Hagan, having accepted a position with the Hagenback aggregation, is in Akron this week.

Miss Clara Laviers left on Sunday for Cleveland, having accepted a position in the public schools of that city.

Josiah Clutz has moved his gunsmith shop from 60 Summit street to the rear of his residence, in East Tremont street.

There will be a convocation at Salem October 3 and 4, of ministers of the Episcopal church. About fifteen will be present.

George Howells and Harry Crawford have gone to Columbus, where they will resume their studies at the Ohio State University.

Mrs. L. H. Strobel and Mrs. J. W. Storey, of Jamestown, N. Y., are visiting at the residence of S. H. Oberlin, in Chestnut street.

Dr. I. M. Pfouts, one of Massillon's practitioners, has decided to locate in Beach City. He will move to that place some time this week.

Two hundred men and fifty teams arrived in Barberton today to begin work on the $3,000,000 soda ash plant of the Columbia Chemical Company.

The funeral of Richard Austin took place at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon from St. Timothy's church. The pallbearers were the brothers of the deceased.

The marriage of Louis P Lipps to Miss Carrie E. Crooks will take place on Tuesday, September 19, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Crooks, in East Oak street.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the Universalist church, in Akron, Monday and Tuesday, October 2 and 3.

The Rev. G. W. Lose, in connection with his pastorate of Faith Lutheran chapel, will open a mission in Navarre. He will preach at that place Sunday afternoon.

Wm. B. Martin is now making preparations to move his household effects from West Main street to the Hering residence in West Tremont street, next to his grocery.

Mrs. George N. Lausch, of 44 East Oak street, sustained painful injuries Monday afternoon by falling on the stone walk in Mill street. A partially covered wire was responsible for the accident.

Charles Arthur is again able to be about after a week's confinement. Mr. Arthur is a lineman on the Central Union, and sustained a sprained back several days ago by falling from a pole.

Salem's new china ware plant, erected at a cost of $120,000, is now in operation. Five kilns are ready for use, and others will be added. The capacity of the plant at present is $160,000 worth of ware per year.

The arches at the Tremont and Mill street entrances to the street fair will be sold at public auction on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The former contains about 6,000 feet of lumber and the latter 5,000 feet.

A reunion of members of the Huwig family was held in a grove near West Brookfield on Saturday. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Huwig, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Morgan and Miss Hattie Morgan, of this city.

Justice Sibila, in the case of G. B. Eggert against Kimball Garing, gave the plaintiff a judgment for $12.50. Mr. Eggert sued for $25, claiming that that amount was due him for service rendered Garing when he was under arrest for having connection with the Burns-Aston fight.

Not a bid was received by the Bucyrus Water Company for the construction of an immense reservoir. Specifications had been sent far and near and the work was well advertised, but all the company received was a lot of letters from contractors stating they had already more work than they could handle.

Walter R. Wolfsperger and Miss Annie Shawbell were marrried Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's mother, in Wellman street, the Rev. J. I. Wilson officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfsperger left this morning for Cleveland. Upon their return they will reside in Wellman street. Mr. Wolfsperger is an employe of the Light, Heat & Power Company.

The annual reunion of the Nineteenth O. V. V. I. will be held in Youngstown on Thursday, September 21. The Nineteenth was mustered in in April, 1861, the late Samuel Beatty, of this city, being its first colonel. The regiment was largely recruited in Stark, Summit, Columbiana, Mahoning, Trumbull and Ashtabula counties, and served with great credit throughout the war of the rebellion. Quite a number of Massillonians were members of the regiment.

The Prohibitionists say they have decided not to nominate a county ticket in Stark county. They have been circulating a petition to put their state ticket on the official ballot. They have secured 1,200 names, but now a new petition will be necessary for the county ticket. It has been decided not to bother with it, but push for a big vote on the state ticket, in an effort to get the requisite per cent. of the vote and have a permanent place on the ballot hereafter.—Alliance Review.

The question of consolidating Mt. Union and Scio colleges will be discussed at the East Ohio M. E. conference, now in session at Alliance. For some time prominent educators in the Methodist church have realized that there were too many colleges demanding and calling for support from the church, and that better work could be done by consolidation or affiliation with one central institution, from which all degrees could be granted. While this movement has found its friends, it has also developed a strong opposition, led by the Rev. George F. Oliver, presiding elder of the New Philadelphia district, who is an alumni of Scio and also a warm friend of Mt. Union. The indications now are that the conference will divide, the southern half opposing any change and the northern advocating consolidation.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

REEDURBAN NOTES.

REEDURBAN, Sept. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bonvalot and sons, Ray and Clifford, were visiting in Louisville Saturday and Sunday, and returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Doxsee and son, Willie, and Henry Rabey left for Pittsburg, where they will take in the exposition.

Miss Cena Smith, of Akron, who has been visiting Miss Edna Bonvalot, has returned home.

Miss Bertha Isler, of Canton, called on Miss Edna Bonvalot Friday evening, and Saturday attended the Massillon street fair.

STRASBURG NEWS ITEMS.

STRASBURG, Sept. 12.—The new German Evangelical church building is rapidly nearing completion and promises to become a fine structure.

Saturday evening our village was crowded with people. The jam and crush in the business places was too great for comfort, but trading was quite lively.

N. W. Steiner has fully recovered from his late serious illness and is again wielding the hammer and saw for the Planing Mill Company.

The fall term of winter school began last Monday. We now have a graded school with three departments, and Prof. N. G. Kuhn as superintendent.

Charles Zepp took possession of the Koontz smithshop on last Monday. Mr. Zepp will welcome his old customers with an open heart and make the sparks fly.

George W. Bowen, a former Massillon boy, is having a pretty and commodious residence erected. George is industrious and saving and the contentment of prosperity is beaming from his usually pleasant countenance. We observe that many of our young men are striving hard to secure the independence of owning good homes. This is highly commendable, as a good home for a loafing place beats a saloon all to pieces.

We have had but little rain here in the past six weeks. Farmers complain much about the difficulty of plowing and preparing the soil for fall sowing.

Henry Haas has resigned the office of weather prophet. Charles Anderson has taken his place and he seems determined not to make a failure. He has met with great success so far

SHILLING'S DISTRICT NEWS.

WEST LEBANON, Sept. 13.—Mrs. J. J. Willaman, of Canton, is visiting with relatives at this place.

Quite a number from this place attended the birthday party at the Vangounten residence, Saturday evening. All had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowers and children, of East Greenville, visited with Frederick Zaugg and family, at this place, recently.

Miss Myrtle Teeple was the guest of Henry Kaley and family, Sunday.

The residence of John P. Gerber was totally destroyed by fire last Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock.

A large number from this place accompanied the Mt. Eaton band to the Massillon street fair, Saturday.

A DEEP AIR SHAFT.

NEWMAN, Sept. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Evans spent last week in Massillon, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harrold.

The air shaft for the Drake Coal Co. was sunk to a depth of 185 feet by Contractor August Bremkamp, who has proven himself to be an expert in that kind of business.

Last week we mentioned the fact that there had been an advance in the price of coal in the Pittsburg district, and this week we learn that it has advanced in the Cleveland market. Where does the miner come in for a share of the returning prosperity? Possibly when Senator Hanna returns the miner will get only what belongs to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis have gone to Cleveland for a visit of ten days with friends.

Our "Scooters" picked up a team that defeated the Second Nine last Sunday, by a score of 9 to 7.

We hear considerable adverse criticism on the speaking which took place at Massillon on Labor Day, which we are inclined to believe is due to a misunderstanding of the language used.

John P. Jones starts for Chicago on Tuesday to be on hand and take part in the proceedings of the trust and combine committee. We learn Jones is "loaded" for the fight, and will no doubt make the mark of his life on this occasion.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 13.—The Rev. Wm. Williams is in Columbus this week, as a delegate to the annual meeting of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Carl Stoolmiller left on Monday for Marion, Ind., where he will attend school.

John Gorman entered the Massillon high school on last Monday.

Miss Nellie Herbst is again at home, after having been in Massillon for some time.

The Rev. J. H. Miller will preach his last sermon for the conference year next Sunday. Next week he will go to the conference, which meets at Cambridge.

J. P. Jones is in Chicago this week, as one of the delegates from Ohio to a convention to investigate the effect of trusts on business and trade.

On the 11th inst. Charleton Mock was matriculated in the University of Wooster, entering the middle preparatory year.

On Tuesday, Messrs. John McCarty and Richard Collins vacated the hotel property, the former moving into the Matt. Carr property and the latter occupying his own residence. Herbert Venable, who purchased the hotel, will immediately occupy it.

The village schools are now in their second week and are having a large and regular attendance.

Mrs. Carmac returned from her visit to West Salem last week.

Henry Mullin is spending several days in Philadelphia, Pa., this week.

A BUSY FACTORY.

DALTON, Sept. 13 —The Wooster fair is being advertised this week, to be held September 27 and 28. The Eleventh regiment band of Dalton will play for the fair this fall.

C. W. Lawrence is quite sick with some form of stomach trouble.

Our cider mill and apple butter factory is kept busy all the time now, running both day and night, with a double crew of men. They are making the best of apple butter, and farmers are doing away with the old-time custom of stirring all day and part of the night.

Emit Feasel has been on the sick list, but is better at this time.

The schools opened last week and there is a large attendance.

Earl Roebuck has gone to Columbus to take up his studies in the Ohio university.

Irvin Gardner has entered school at the Wooster university.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harper left our town Tuesday and went to housekeeping at New Berlin. Mr. Harper will open up a shoe store there.

TRIPLET PILKEYS.

A North Lawrence Family Increased by Three Daughters.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 13.—Three daughters were born to Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Pilkey this morning. One of the children died during the day, but the other two, with the mother, are doing well. Dr. and Mrs. Pilkey have no other children. A child was born to them about a year ago, but death carried it away before it was many weeks old.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pahlau, of Crystal Spring, died at 11 o'clock on Sunday evening. Interment took place in the Massillon cemetery this afternoon.

CHARLES E. STAUFFER.

Charles E. Stauffer, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stauffer, of 35 Sippo street, died this morning. The funeral took place this afternoon.

SHOES ADVANCE IN PRICE.

The Scarcity of Beef Hides Said to be Responsible.

A. J. Clementz, of the Canal street tannery, stated today that beef hides are becoming more scarce, and that the price is steadily advancing. At present eight cents prevail, two cents more than the usual price, and it must necessarily go even higher. Local shoe dealers say that the high price of hides is beginning to be felt by them, having been notified that certain articles in their line, particularly the cheap, heavy, working shoe, must either be made lighter or at a higher price if these conditions continue.

TO PREVENT WAR.

An Open Letter to President McKinley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[By Associated Press]—Burke Cochran, in an open letter to President McKinley, asks him to use his friendly offices to prevent war between Great Britain and the Transvaal, saying that such a clash of arms would be of vast injury to the civilized world.

POOR PEDLAR PALMER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 —[By Associated Press]—Palmer, the bantam weight, sailed for England today. He says he will be ready for another match with McGovern when he defeats Curley, in his approaching fight.

REGULAR DEADLOCK.

MARTINS FERRY, Sept. 13.—[By Associated Press]—The Republican congressional convention is still in deadlock, with no change at the 111th ballot from the first.

Canal Fulton Free Street Fair.

The coming free street fair at Canal Fulton, September 20, 21 and 22, promises to be a "hummer." Grand display of fine stock and farm products, large floral hall, two large rooms for domestics, fine arts and curios. Fifteen hundred dollars in premiums. Horse racing and ball games each day of fair. Two balloon ascensions. Snolligoster parade. Music by six bands, two shows and many other attractions.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

WAR INEVITABLE.

Great Britain Issues Her Ultimatum.

DEMANDS REPLY AT ONCE.

Conference to Discuss Trusts and Combinations Now in Session at Chicago—Address of Chairman Head—Threatened Lynching at Gallipolis.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The British message to the Transvaal required an immediate reply, and is regarded as an ultimatum. Capetown advices from Pretoria indicate that war is inevitable. If the last proposal to the Transvaal is acceded to, the British government will be ready to arrange for a conference to settle the details. If, however, the reply of the Transvaal should be negative, the British government reserves the right to consider the situation and formulate its own proposals for a final settlement.

"TRUST" CONFERENCE.

Representatives from Nearly Every State.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—[By Associated Press]—The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and combinations opened here today, with representative men from nearly every state in attendance. Chairman F. H. Head called the meeting to order and spoke as follows:

"The Civic Federation of Chicago is a non-partisan organization, embracing in its membership a goodly proportion of the active business and professional men of our city. Some months since it realized that no topic seemed so widely discussed as what was designated by the general title of 'Trusts'—and that, too, upon no current topic was there so widespread and general an ignorance and confusion of ideas. There seemed to us a crying need for education upon the subject; of an education which would show the broad distinction between the various trade combinations and trusts, and to promote such education this conference is now in session. It is not a trust or an anti-trust conference, but a conference in search of truth and light. With this end in view the attendance has been solicited of men of every shade of opinion upon the general subject; from the men who regard trusts and trade combinations as the standing menace to our national prosperity, and even to the perpetuity of our system of government, to those who feel that trade combinations and large aggregations of active capital are simply an active evolution in the development of our industrial and commercial life, and that such aggregations are absolutely necessary to compete with the vast accumulations and experience of the older nations, and their almost total control outside of food products of the markets of the world.

"We are also to hear from those holding views between either extreme—those who believe in the value of combinations properly organized, but who recognize in the reckless and excessive capitalization of many of such combinations a peril leading to widespread panic and distress from such inflated stocks being absorbed by the small investors whose savings may be thus in great measure lost. We hope to hear the general subject discussed from all possible standpoints—from the view not only of the organizers of the combinations, but also from the workmen and customers of the industrial corporations. We hope that light will be thrown upon the difference between the class of trusts which tend to monopoly and the industrial combinations which in many cases seem to be to the advantage of all.

"We are now in a period of a large advance in the prices of most classes of manufactured goods, especially in iron and steel product, and we hope that some of our speakers will illustrate how much of this advance is due to combinations, and how much to the vastly increased demand, which in all lines has always in the past resulted in advanced prices under the immutable law of supply and demand. There has been no trust or combination, for instance, among our farmers, but we all recollect how two years ago the short wheat crop abroad caused such an increased demand as to legitimately advance the price of that staple over fifty per cent within a period of four months, and that later an enormous demand for wheat from one of our own citizens, Joseph Leiter, whose hunger for wheat gave him a world-wide reputation, caused an advance of another fifty per cent.

"The very general response to our invitations to this conference from the governors of nearly all the states, who have appointed as delegates their most eminent citizens—from the great commercial bodies, the universities, and the laborers, agriculturalists and other organizations which have sent their ablest men and most profound students of economic problems—this response has been gratifying beyond measure, and illustrates the abiding interest everywhere felt in the general subject and its impartial discussion. This response also fills us with hope as to the great advantages which will result from the full discussion of all phases of the most vital topic of the day

"We trust that this discussion may be able, scholarly and dignified, as becomes the subject and the occasion, and that when these discussions reach their proper audience—the millions of people in every town and hamlet who from the newspapers receive the reports of your deliberations, they may lead to such action as may tend to preserve in our trade combinations all which is of value, as well as to point out methods by which the evils of such combinations may be avoided or done away."

Dr. H. S. Taylor, representing the mayor welcomed the delegates to Chicago. Attorney General Akin represented the governor in welcoming the delegates to the state.

POOR RIDENBAUGH.

His Happy Dream Has an Abrupt End.

WIFE ARRESTED AND FINED

Released from Jail, She Does Not Pretend to Feel Remorse, Though the Husband is Sorrow Itself and Tells the Judge a Touching Tale.

The Waechter und Anzeiger, a German newspaper of Cleveland, has taken a great interest in the fortunes of John W. Ridenbaugh, of Massillon, who recently went to Cleveland, convinced that it pays to advertise, rejoicing that thus he had won a wife who was not old and was good and fair, who was a fine cook and who owned property along the lake. The latest thing on the Ridenbaugh subject by the Waechter und Anzeiger is, translated, this:

"Before Judge Fidler yesterday appeared John W. Ridenbaugh, of Massillon, O., who showed him his marriage certificate and requested him to release his wife, with whom he was on his wedding tour, saying that she had been arrested, having become drunk while left alone by him for a few hours. It was learned that the innocent Ridenbaugh, who is 54 years old, met Charlotte Hodges at his home and married her. Charlotte left Cleveland some time ago because she became too well known in all the saloons and besides had the misfortune to be found drunk lying alongside of the corpse of her dead first husband. The judge fined the young wife, who did not seem to feel any remorse, $1 and costs, which the husband sorrowfully paid."

HOPES FOR DREYFUS.

Thought that President Loubet Will Pardon Him.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—[By Associated Press]—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle claims to have good authority for the statement that Dreyfus will be pardoned, although President Loubet will not exercise his prerogative until after the meeting of the Council de Revision. He adds that Captain Beauvis and Major Breon were the only two members of the courtmartial who voted for acquittal, and it was Captain Parfait who insisted upon the proviso regarding extenuating circumstances. The London solicitors of the French consulate resigned as a protest against the verdict of the Dreyfus courtmartial. The home office granted permission for the proposed demonstration in Hyde park next Sunday, to express sympathy with Dreyfus and to appeal to France to do him justice. Twenty-one platforms will be erected, and special requests are being made to the various churches and religious societies to assist in promoting the demonstration.

The movement to boycott the exposition continues. Several additional firms announced their intention to suspend preparations of their exhibits until "the Dreyfus blot is wiped out."

Telegrams from the principal capitals report growing agitation in favor of a boycott of the Paris exposition, but there is no indication of any official movement.

Under the head of "Pacification" The Temps, of Paris, urged the government to take advantage of the present conditions and pardon Dreyfus, which, it adds, "would put the finishing touch to the Rennes verdict and would permit France to occupy herself with the affairs of the country and the exhibition."

NO NEW CASES.

The Yellow Fever Scare is Abating.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—[By Associated Press]—No new cases of yellow fever are reported today. All of the seven cases are within three blocks and there is no quarantine by adjoining parishes. Excursions and merchants from Arkansas and Louisiana came in today, showing there is no fear of an epidemic.

SOLDIERS NEEDED.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.—[By Associated Press]—Judge W. L. Brown and the sheriff of Laurel county are here, urging the governor to send troops to guard the Griffins when transferred to Manchester for trial. It is feared one faction may ambush or the other faction liberate them.

CANTON ON SUNDAY

Arrangements Made for the Next Ball Game.

OTHER SPORTING NEWS.

The Course for the 25-Mile Road Race—Arthur Simms in Training—Possibly a Canoe Club—High Scores of Bowlers—Yesterday's Fight.

The Canton and Massillon baseball teams will meet again at the Meyer's lake park next Sunday. Smith and Smith will probably be the battery. A foundationless report was in circulation yesterday that Wheeling would be here Sunday. The team's contemplated two weeks' trip through Northern Ohio and Eastern Pennsylvania, beginning next Monday, will probably have to be declared off, as it will be impossible for four or five of the members to leave for that length of time.

COURSE FOR THE ROAD RACE.

C. W. Breider is in consultation with cyclists and others familiar with roads hereabouts, and in a day or two the course for the road race will be announced. It is the wish to select a course with as few hills as possible. Orrville and return and Bolivar and return have been suggested. The Bolivar route is regarded with favor.

A POSSIBLE CANOE CLUB.

A fine canvas canoe, seventeen feet long and weighing sixty-five pounds, has been launched on the canal by Harry J. Meyers and Otto H. Lantz, who feel that this is the nucleus of a Massillon canoe club. The craft was made by one of the largest concerns in the country, and is trim and neat in every particular. With two paddlers, the average speed of the canoe is said to be fifteen miles an hour.

IN PUGILISTIC CIRCLES.

The Akron papers all speak very highly of the fighting ability of Arthur Simms, the boxer who is to go against "Indian" Fotch at Bucher's opera house on next Tuesday. Simms, from reports, has annihilated all kinds of pugilists, and has a reputation for game fighting. He is now in training in Akron, and the various papers of that city say he will be in the pink of condition by Tuesday.

REFUSE AUTONOMY.

Reply of Filippinos to the American Offer.

MANILA, Sept. 13 —[By Associated Press]—In the reply of the Filippino congress to the offer of autonomy by the Americans, the arguments used in the recent appeal to the foreign powers for recognition of Filippino independence are repeated. The reply was prepared by Rianzares, who was offered a seat in the supreme court, but failed to appear. Among the reasons given for refusing the offer of autonomy are the following: "Notwithstanding the Americans were the aggressors in hostilities, we could have accepted sovereignty and autonomy if we had not seen by the behavior of the Americans in the beginning that they were strongly opposed to us through race prejudice, and their high-handed methods of dealing with us made us fear for the future in their hands."

GREAT GENERALS.

Roget and Mercier Will Make a Demand.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—[By Associated Press]—The Post has a private dispatch from Paris, saying that Generals Roget and Mercier will demand the pardon of Dreyfus, if the Jewish committee will drop the matter and Dreyfus will decide to live away from the large cities for three years.

PRIVATE'S PUNISHMENT.

President McKinley Saves His Life.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 —[By Associated Press]—Private Thomas McVeigh, of the First Wyoming, who was sentenced at Imus by court martial to be shot for striking an officer, has had his sentence commuted by the President to dishonorable discharge, loss of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for three years at Alcatraz island, Cal.

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point.

Blood Poisoning—"The surgeon said when he took out the brass shell received in wound at San Juan Hill two weeks before, that it would have poisoned me if it had not been for my pure blood. I told him it was Hood's Sarsaparilla that made it pure." GEORGE P. COOPER, Co. G, 25th U. S. Inf., Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Rheumatism—"Myself and a friend both suffered from severe attacks of rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured both. We would not be without it." WM. H. LESTER, 65 Leonard St., Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure over ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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WAITING FOR DEWEY

SINGULAR OPPORTUNITY TO PICTURE THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY.

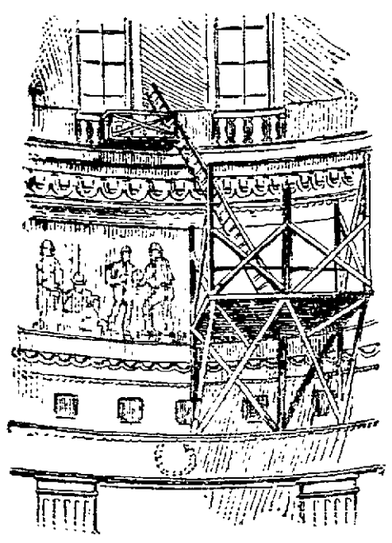
Story of the Vacant Panel In the Friese of the Capitol Dome—Waiting Twenty-five Years For a Suitable Subject.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Verily, all things wait for Dewey. For a quarter of a century there has been a vacant panel in the frieze of the capitol dome. The 15 other panels are covered with artistic paintings illustrating leading events in the history of the nation.

When congress decided to have the mural historical paintings executed it employed a celebrated artist named Brumidi to do the work. It decided the subjects of the pictures and appropriated money for the work. When he was half way around the dome Brumidi died. Congress appointed Costaggini, another famous painter, to finish the work.

As Costaggini approached the end of his task he found, that, either through



UNFINISHED FRIEZE IN THE CAPITOL DOME.

his own error or Brumidi's, there were not enough pictures to go around. Enough white space remained for another painting.

The artist reported to the committee of congress which had charge of the work. Its members told him to wait while they decided on a subject. The whole thing has been waiting ever since.

Several subjects have been proposed from time to time as suitable, but none of them has been adopted by congress. The completion of the first transcontinental railroad was considered by many to be of sufficient importance, and a picture of the driving of the last spike at the junction of the Union and Central Pacific lines was recommended. It was voted down by people who were not disposed to heap too many honors upon certain railroad magnates. The subject came up again at the time of the World's fair at Chicago, when it was proposed to commemorate the congress of nations. This proposition was also rejected. Circumstances must have been waiting for Dewey to create an event of sufficient importance to command the united support of congress.

The vacant panel has for years been made conspicuous by the presence of the scaffolding and ladder used by the distinguished artists who painted the first 15 pictures. It is certainly high time that this unsightly scene should be changed. The scaffolding and ladder have obviously been kept in waiting for a renewal of work on the frieze.

It is to be noted that no subject in connection with the war between the north and south has ever been seriously suggested. The series of pictures commences immediately above the west or library door of the rotunda. There is a group representing America armed with a spear and shield. At her feet is the eagle, at her right an American Indian with bow and arrow and at her left the Genius of History sketching events.

The historical paintings making up the series are superior works of art. As observed from the floor of the rotunda there appears to be a sunken space or shelf eight or ten feet high completely surrounding the rotunda.

The observer of art at the capitol cannot fail to notice the great bronze figure on the dome. It is supposed to be the creation of Crawford, but the fact is that important modifications were made by Jefferson Davis, who was secretary of war at the time. The first photograph of a model, sent by Crawford from Rome in 1855, was an entirely different creation. This was the figure of a woman with a liberty cap on her head, blazed with 13 stars, representing the 13 original states. The drapery was gathered about the waist by a belt bearing stars for all the states of the Union. Mr. Davis refused to accept this model because the liberty cap was symbolic of a freed slave. He claimed that a statue with a liberty cap on the dome of the capitol for a people half free and half slave was a menace to the south.

In a letter to Captain Meigs, who was in charge of capitol extension at the time, Mr. Davis said: "The language of art, like all living tongues, is subject to change. Thus the bundle of rods, if no longer employed to suggest the functions of the Roman lictor, may lose the symbolic character derived therefrom and be confined to the single signification drawn from its other source—the fable teaching the instructive lesson that in union there is strength. But the liberty cap has an established origin in its use as the badge of the freed slave, and, though it should have another emblematic meaning today, a recurrence to that origin may give to it in the future the same popular acceptation which it had in the past."

This is the nearest approach to sectionalism that is recorded in the history of art in the national capital.

JOHN R. CLARK.

BLUE CRAB AND MINNOW.

When the Wily Crab Gets the Timid Minnow and When the Minnow Gets the Crab.

The blue crab is a pretty fair hand at catching fish. It will lie in shallow water motionless, with its pincer claws extended and pincers open, waiting for a chance to nip a minnow. If one coming swimming along through the water should happen to pass between those open jaws, suddenly the jaws close and that is the last of the minnow. But the blue crab can do better than this; sometimes it will hold motionless in one claw a shred of something on which it has been feeding as a bait for minnows, holding at the same time its other big claw, with the pincer open, waiting. The minnows come up, charging for the food held in the closed claw; but there are likely to be enough of them to spread, and they may come from various directions, so that more than likely one will come within the waiting pincers of the opposite claw, and when one does the proceedings are closed for the time being.

But sometimes the minnows get the blue crab; as they may do when the crab is shedding. The crab knows when that time is coming, and then it makes for a place where it can shed its shell and stay in safety until its new shell is sufficiently hard to protect it. The crab comes in with the tide and makes for some place on the bottom in shallow water, perhaps along the edge of the eel grass, or under some protecting patch of ulva, and then proceeds to dig a hole in which it can stay after it has shed its shell until it is strong enough to go about. It digs the sand or mud up around from under itself, and, as likely as not, leaves its discarded shell, in a most lifelike form, up on the sand on the edge of the hole in front of it. This shell would frighten away some small fishes that would not dare to tackle a crab in its ordinary condition. The discarded shell is a help to fishermen who are hunting crabs, because it shows where a crab may be found, and weakfish, which come inshore in shallow water to feed, hunt up soft crabs by searching the neighborhood of the spot where they find a shell, just as a fisherman would do.

When the crab first sheds its shell it is perfectly helpless. Its new shell is as yet so soft that it is no protection to it and no support; the crab cannot even stand up. The shell hardens rapidly, and it may be that by the time of the next full tide the crab will be able to move about and defend itself; but for a time after it sheds it is helpless.

That is when the minnow gets the crab. The crab may have been left by the receding tide above the edge of the water. When the incoming tide has again covered the crab and surrounded it with water to the depth of an inch or two the minnows may discover it, and they come swimming along through the shallow water to attack it. Sometimes a fisherman discovers a soft crab by the splashing that the minnows kick up around it. If undisturbed the minnows swarming around the helpless crab will kill and eat it. But sometimes another blue crab will appear and break up the minnows' feast. This is a blue crab that has not shed its shell, but has its armor on. It comes stalking in among the minnows, perhaps nipping one of them in one of its pincer claws as it comes up, and dispersing the rest.

The blue crab is a cannibal; it will eat its own kind. If when this crab comes up there is any of the soft crab left the newcomer will very likely eat that first, with one claw holding meanwhile in its other the wriggling minnow which it had seized at the outset, keeping that to top off with.—N. Y. Sun.

Pawnshops and Banks.

The original pawnshop is difficult to locate. Early historians were interested in other lines, and only when the royal crown was placed in pawn or the king took steps to curb the cupidity of the hated money lender was the subject of pawns and pledges mentioned. Moreover, the history of pawnbroking is so interwoven with that of usury and banking that its complete separation from these subjects is, for a time at least, an impossibility. From earliest times and with all peoples the system of pledging effects as security for advances in money has existed in some form. In this early period all those who accepted pledges as security for loans were not pawnbrokers in the sense that we to-day use the term. Of the antiquity of pawnbroking we are assured, but are without a clew as to what might have been its process of metamorphosis from the time of the Jewish law to that of the Roman. Its analogy to banking, the fact that the pawnbrokers later became bankers, would lead to the conclusion that private pawnbrokers existed long before the state took cognizance of the business. It seems probable that the constant taking of articles in pledge, which of necessity demanded their safekeeping to secure the repayment of the loan, suggested the like deposit of money and valuables. In this case the progenitor of the present banking system was originally a pawnshop, instead of a bank which later took up the pawn business. Bulletin of the Department of Labor.

A Cautious Child.

A downtown resident who has a bright little daughter told an anecdote which he thought showed great caution and a certain force of character. While out taking a walk the precocious child and her father encountered a big St. Bernard dog promenading beside its owner. The little one evinced a strong desire to pat the dog as she passed, but evidently changed her mind. When they had passed the little one said to her astonished father: "Say, papa, won't you pat that dog? I want to see if he bites"—Philadelphia Record.

STEALING BICYCLES.

Smooth Schemes by Which Dealers Are Victimized.

Curious Stories of Thefts by Respectable Appearing Persons—Women Are Engaged in the Thieving.

Whether bicycling in the long run is cheaper than riding in street cars, it is certain that some persons of unscrupulous tendencies make money by their cycling adventures. They are those who make a practice of stealing bicycles and selling them for what they can get. Four or five years ago, when the price of the cheapest wheels almost equaled that of the best in the market to-day, the business of bicycle stealing was really in its infancy. Men who had engaged in various lines of crookedness soon discovered that the demand for wheels at a low price furnished exceptional inducements for them to make bicycle stealing a regular occupation, and the tactics they employed in order to get possession of machines were numerous and often extremely clever.

During the last two years wheel-stealing has been carried on to a greater or less extent, but until this summer comparatively few complaints have been heard from dealers and individual riders since 1896. The thieves have lately started out again in great earnestness, and their modes of operation differ in many respects from those pursued formerly. Dealers tell some curious stories of the way they have been robbed by honest-looking and apparently respectable persons who have come to their shops ostensibly to buy or to rent wheels.

"Last week," said a dealer on the West side, "a young man came into my store and asked to see a new man's bicycle, with a 24-inch frame. He said that his own wheel did not run smoothly and that he desired to get another one. He inquired my cash price for one of the best machines in the store and then decided that he would like to exchange his old wheel for the one we were examining. 'Where is your wheel?' I asked. 'Of course I must see it before I can tell how much I will be able to allow you for it.'

"'It's five or six doors up from here, in a repair shop,' said my visitor. 'The repairer had one of the wheels off about five minutes ago and was straightening the front fork, which I bent a little in an accident. If you will just step in there for a moment you can see it.'

"The man's apparent honesty and uncommonly frank expression of countenance made me less suspicious that I would be generally, but I had already had some experience with smooth-talking individuals, and made up my mind I would not be taken in by them again. I was alone in the shop at the time, but resolved, nevertheless, to see if there was anything in the man's game. So I agreed to step over to the other place with him and take a look at his wheel. When we arrived there, instead of walking to the back of the shop, where the repair department was, I stopped purposely about six or eight feet from the front door to look at a machine which, I remarked, had a very odd appearance. A few seconds later I walked out of the shop, and as I did so saw a man rush into my store. When I got there he was just coming out with a new $75 bicycle and seemed embarrassed when he met me face to face.

"'I was just seeing how easily this wheel runs,' he exclaimed when I confronted him. 'If I can dispose of my own bike, I'll come back in a day or so and buy this one. It is a daisy.'

"'Oh, yes,' said I, 'it's a beautiful machine, but if you had got it outside of this door when I saw you, you bet I would have your picture in the rogues' gallery.' His explanations were profuse, but they didn't convince me of his honest intention. The fact is that he was watching for me to go into the other shop, and the moment I did so he improved his opportunity."

"We do not fear the men thieves nearly so much as we do the women," said another dealer. "If, for example, a man comes in here to rent a bicycle and we have any doubt as to his honesty, we flatly refuse to let him have it. But with women it is different. A woman may come in all rigged out for a spin and with her face covered with smiles. She has been told that our wheels are better than those in other places and she wishes to hire one for a couple of hours. When we inquire her address she gives one that is a mile or so away—too far, of course, for us to send around there to see if it is genuine—adds that she is so and so and expresses great surprise that we should for a moment doubt her sincerity. We tell her that it is against our rules to let a wheel to anybody we don't know, and that we can scarcely make an exception in her case. Then she tosses her head, snaps her eyes, and declares that the whole thing is absurd and that she is to be deprived of a whole afternoon's pleasure on account of our abominable system of red tape. Under such circumstances it is mighty hard to deny the request, but we have to do so. If we didn't, it would be only a short time before our shop would be in the hands of a receiver."—N. Y. Sun.

A Swell Dresser.

Johnny Jones—My paw's got more money'n yours has.

Tommy—Well, if your maw wore as good clos' as mine I bet he wouldn't have, for I heard paw say so.—Ohio State Journal.

Clearly Not.

Benevolent Old Gentleman (to angry boy)—Stop, my son! Never let the sun go down on your wrath.

Small Boy—Well, say, do yer think I'm Joshua, ter make it stand still?—Judge.

BURMAH'S PHOONGYEE BYAN.

Queer Burial Ceremonies Where Every One Present Gets Drunk and Fights.

A "Phoongyee Byan" corresponds to an Irish wake. The gilded coffin containing the body of the deceased Phoongyee (priest) in layers of pulverized charcoal is placed with a great deal of pomp and much circumstance on a platform 25 feet above the ground in the center of a large rectangle in some open space near the village. In Sinbyugyun the bed of the brook, west of the village, serves this purpose excellently. Later on the people drink the water of the brook. This platform is occupied, as long as the show lasts, by young men in different stages of intoxication and with faces fantastically parti-colored. They spend their time howling, dancing, beating drums, clashing cymbals, and indulging in obscene jests, bestowing at intervals most extravagant expressions of sorrow on the dear and sacred departed, all with no more apparent object than to raise a laugh a mile around.

At one corner of the rectangle is a huge pyre of bamboo, shaped like nothing in particular and pasted over with the gaudiest of gaudy wall papers. On this the corpse is eventually cremated, the ash being collected in an urn for deposit in the Kyoung to which the Phoongyee belonged, or, if his rank was sufficiently high, as the foundation for an umbrella-topped pagoda. Ranged on the four sides of the rectangle are sheds occupied by Phoongyees from the neighboring villages. The pupils of each of these Phoongyees bring a "pyathat," a towering structure of the ever-useful bamboo, with a sort of shelf on the top to hold a coffin, presumably to do honor to the deceased. As almost every village here has a Kyoung, the higher the degree of the deceased priest the larger the number of "pyathats."

The taboots are of different shapes, some like elephants, others like Chinamen. One enterprising village furnished a Burmanized version of an English lady, not forgetting the sunshade. Another village's exhibit—for that is what they resolve themselves into—was a Chin, all made with a little shelf to hold the coffin. The Myook, in some cases a sadow, high priest, I suppose, occupies a shed on the side of the rectangle opposite the pyre. At a given signal, the beat of a deep-toned gong, the taboots are brought one by one from their places to the shed of the Phongyee Byan president, having taken on its way the coffin from the platform (the coffin being more or less securely fastened to the "pyathats"). I may add that the villagers who carry the "pyathats" generally form themselves into a band of dancers called "hanpwe."

Almost everyone in Burmah is familiar with the contortions of hand and body that constitute the Burman dance, so I will not inflict you with a description of the details of the "hans," beyond mentioning that one batch are known as the "bap dah han," another as the "chetty han," the "poe thi daw han," and so on. Well, arrived at the principal shed, the band of dancers arrange themselves before the "pyathat," and begin a sensuous dance to a chorus that goes with a lilt and is simply irresistible to the gay Burman, the coffin meanwhile being hustled in its perch as the bearers sway to and fro in wild rhythm to the weird music. After all the "pyathats" have had their turn, the body is taken out of the coffin and burned, and everyone goes home jovially drunk. I do not pretend to know how things are done in other parts of Burmah, but this is how I see them done in Salin and Sinbyugyun. Several free fights, ending in broken heads, took place between villagers carrying "pyathats." There is some mystic rivalry at the bottom.

The first time I saw a "byan" here I thought it interestingly savage; the second it was savage only, and I have never been to a third. Crowds, dust and drunkards do not form a combination with sufficient attractions for me. The township officer, Mg. Po Than, was very much in evidence during the proceedings, and has earned the thanks of the happy few who got out of the melee scot free from "dokes" and "dahs." I should reckon the police were enough to keep order, but they themselves needed to be kept in order, as the majority of them were as drunk as fish. One of the guardians of the peace fell foul of a "pyathat," and almost pulled it to bits, to the rage of the phoongyee proprietor, who could not understand the onslaught, as his pupils were going along peacefully enough. Why will the police get drunk on the few occasions on which they are called upon to be sober? The not uncommon spectacle in these jungles of a preternaturally sober policeman staggering along with a hopelessly drunken villager at the end of a chain has always seemed to me the best practical illustration of the figure of speech known as "irony."—Times of Burmah.

A Goldfish Kaleidoscope.

There are many fishes that in captivity seem to follow some definite course in their movements, as, for instance, they may swim round and round and round the tank in one direction. The goldfish, however, in its moving about, appears to be a sort of aimless fish; it goes down to the bottom and up to the top and crisscross and every which way, and moving commonly rather sluggishly. There is one tank at the aquarium containing goldfish in considerable numbers that is so situated that at certain hours the sun shines through it. This tank, as seen from a little distance, with its bright-colored fishes weaving in and out in their peculiar way in the sunlight, has been likened to a goldfish kaleidoscope.—N. Y. Sun.

Easy.

All things seem easy to the man who never tries to do anything. — Chicago Daily News.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9 AM	3 PM	15 PM	31 AM	11 PM	307 AM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	*1 35	*6 30	*5 15	*5 00	*8 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 41	7 30	6 30	5 46	8 46
Columbiana "	.....	3 44	.....	7 43	.....	.....
Leetonia .. "	9 09	3 51	.....	7 53	.....	.....
Salem ..... "	9 21	4 05	8 34	8 08	6 37	9 37
Alliance ar.	9 45	4 35	8 55	8 35	6 55	9 55
Alliance lv.	9 45	4 40	8 55	8 40	PM	AM
Maximo ..... "	.....	4 56	.....	8 55		
Louisville.... "	.....	5 08	.....	9 06		
Canton ..... "	10 15	5 24	9 27	9 23		
Massillon..... "	10 27	5 42	9 40	9 40		
Lawrence..... "	.....	5 57	.....	9 52		
Burton City.. "	.....	f6 05	.....	10 00		
Orrville..... "	10 48	6 15	10 06	10 10		
Smithville.... "	.....	6 25	.....	10 20		
Wooster..... "	11 07	6 34	10 26	10 29		
Shreve..... "	.....	6 50	.....	10 45		
Big Prairie.. "	.....	6 59	.....	10 55		
Lakeville .... "	.....	7 02	.....	10 59		
Loudonville "	.....	7 16	.....	11 15	39	
Perrysville.. "	.....	7 25	.....	11 22	AM	
Lucas..... "	.....	7 40	.....	11 35	6 30	
Mansfield ... "	12 15	7 53	11 30	11 50	6 55	
Crestline.ar	12 45	8 25	11 59	12 25	7 33	
Bucyrus.....lv	1 10	PM	12 27	4 03	9 50	
Lima ..... "	2 37		1 59	6 10	10 46	
Van Wert... "	3 21		2 48	7 05	11 55	
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 10		3 40	8 05	1 26	
Warsaw ..... lv.	5 33		4 50		2 10	
Plymouth.... "	6 21		5 27		3 23	
Valparaiso.. "	7 22		6 22		5 05	
Chicago.....ar.	8 45		7 45			
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward.	20 AM	8 PM	6 PM
Chicago ...lv	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30
Valparaiso.. "	9 15	4 30	1 20
Plymouth ... "	10 32	5 40	2 45
Warsaw ..... "	11 20	6 20	3 34
Ft. Wayne ar	12 35	7 35	5 10
Van Wert...lv.	1 52	8 41	6 26
Lima ..... "	2 44	9 30	7 20
Bucyrus..... "	4 54	11 19	9 32
Crestline.. "	5 35	11 55	10 30
Mansfield .... "	6 05	12 20	10 55
Lucas..... "	6 20	...	11 06
Perrysville.. "	6 35	.....	11 18
Loudonville "	6 44	.....	11 23
Lakeville .... "	6 56	.....	11 36
Big Prairie.. "	7 00	.....	11 39
Shreve..... "	7 10	.....	11 50
Wooster ..... "	7 29	1 30	12 08
Smithville.. "	7 41	.....	12 20
Orrville..... "	7 55	1 51	12 35
Burton City.. "	8 03	...	...
Lawrence..... "	8 10	.....	12 48
Massillon .... "	8 25	2 18	1 00
Canton ..... "	8 45	2 34	1 22
Louisville ... "	9 00	....	1 40
Maximo ..... "	9 10		1 50
Alliance ar.	9 20	3 10	2 10
Alliance lv.	9 25	3 10	2 10
Salem..... "	10 00	3 34	2 33
Leetonia ..... "	10 12	.....	2 51
Columbiana "	10 20	...	2 59
Beaver Falls "	11 25	4 45	4 10
Pittsb'gh..ar.	12 45	5 50	5 30
	AM	A M	PM

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	A M	10 P M	A M
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	9 40	*3 35	*3 45
	10 12	9 53	4 05
	10 28	...	...
	10 41		4 51
	11 30		5 40
	P M	A M	P M

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
a To let off Cleveland passengers
‖Meals. fFlag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32. Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **No. 8** connects at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

7-23-99.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 8, 15, 306 and 307. Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping cars on No. 9 to Chicago, No. 6 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 10 and 11. Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 10 and 11. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight; Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon. Nos. 2 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 14th, 1899.

North Bound. Main Line.	2 A.M.	4 A.M.	6 P.M.	8 P.M.	*18 A.M.
Standard Time					
Bellaire.....	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeport.....	.....	6 05	1 40	4 25	.....
Uhrichsville..	4 40	8 10	3 45	6 37	6 25
N Philadelphia	4 58	8 27	4 02	6 56	6 42
Canal Dover....	5 05	8 34	4 09	7 05	6 49
Justus.....	5 34	9 08	4 38	7 38	7 18
Massillon.....	5 50	9 18	4 53	7 50	7 33
Canal Fulton..	6 08	9 35	5 09	.....	7 50
Warwick.....	6 16	9 42	5 16	.....	7 57
Sterling.....	6 37	10 04	5 33	.....	8 12
Seville.....	6 48	10 10	5 44	.....	8 25
Chippewa Lake	6 52	10 18	5 58	.....	8 34
Medina.....	7 05	10 30	6 05	.....	8 46
Lester.....	7 18	10 40	6 16	.....	8 56
Brooklyn	8 04	11 24	7 00	.....	9 39
Cleveland.....	8 20	11 40	7 15	.....	9 55

Lorain Branch.	12 A.M.	14 A.M.	16 P.M.	10 P.M.
Lester	8 15	10 41	6 20	2 05
Grafton.....	8 35	10 59	6 38	2 23
Elyria	8 54	11 16	6 55	2 40
Lorain.....	9 10	11 30	7 10	2 55

South Bound Main Line.	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.	7 A.M.	17 P.M.
Standard Time					
Cleveland.....	7 10	1 00	5 10	.....	6 25
Brooklyn.....	7 20	1 16	5 26	.....	6 41
Lester.....	8 12	2 02	6 22	.....	7 28
Medina.....	8 29	2 11	6 32	.....	7 38
Chippewa Lake	8 34	2 22	6 45	.....	7 50
Seville.....	8 43	2 30	6 55	.....	8 00
Sterling.....	8 49	2 38	7 01	.....	8 08
Warwick.....	9 11	2 58	7 20	.....	8 26
Canal Fulton...	9 18	3 05	7 31	.....	8 33
Massillon.....	9 29	3 23	7 50	6 30	8 51
Justus.....	9 58	3 39	8 06	6 46	9 07
Canal Dover...	10 26	4 09	8 36	7 16	9 36
N Philadelphia	10 33	4 18	8 43	7 23	9 43
Uhrichsville....	10 50	4 35	9 00	7 44	10 00
Bridgeport.....	1 25	7 00	.....	10 00	.....
Bellaire	.....	7 15	.....	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11 A.M.	18 P.M.	15 P.M.	9 A.M.
Lorain.....	6 15	1 05	4 25	9 45
Elyria.....	6 31	1 20	4 40	10 00
Grafton.....	6 51	1 38	4 56	10 16
Lester.....	7 10	1 57	5 15	10 35

*Sunday only.

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland and Uhrichsville and Lorain at Massillon, southbound, 9:39 a. m., 8:51 p. m. northbound, 7:24 a. m., 4:53 p. m. Electric cars Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martins Ferry.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 8 30	P. 6 45
Canton...	5 38	8 35	P 12 01	4 12	7 49
Akron.....	6 22	9 20	1 00	5 13	8 25
Cleveland	8 05	10 20	2 10	6 25	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No. 3.	† No. 7.	* No. 5.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 2 00	P 8 30	P. 6 35
Akron ...	8 42	P 12 01	2 55	4 40	7 35
Canton...	9 56	1 08	3 35	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	4 10	6 10	9 36

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt. 40 E. Main St.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect April 3, 1899.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day See Note	88 Day Ex Sun	8 Day Ex Sun		
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m		
Cleveland....Lv	8 35	7 40	3 15	.....	.....	.....
Euclid Ave... "	8 45	7 50	3 25	.....	.....	.....
Newburg..... "	8 58	8 06	3 30	.....	.....	.....
Hudson ..... "	9 30	8 40	4 15	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 43	8 54	4 27	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... "	9 58	9 07	4 45	.....	.....	.....
Orrville ...{ Ar	10 48	10 00	5 40	.....	.....	.....
{ Lv	10 53	10 10	5 45	.....	.....	.....
Millersburg.. "	11 34	10 57	6 30	6 00	.....	.....
Gambier..... "	12 37	12 0	p. m	7 07	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon { Ar	12 48	12 25	.....	7 20	.....	.....
{ Lv	1253	1280	.....	17 25	.....	.....
Centerburg... "	1 18	12 59	.....	7 52	.....	.....
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 37	.....	8 28	.....	.....
Columbus.....Ar	2 10	2 00	.....	8 56	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m		a. m		
Cincinnati.....	5 40	6 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m				

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	85 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.		
Cincinnati... Lv	8 30	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus....Lv	11 45	12 35	.....	4 35	.....	.....
Westerville.. "	12 10	1 06	.....	5 02	.....	.....
Centerburg... "	12 46	1 51	.....	5 38	.....	.....
M. Vernon { Ar	1 10	2 20	.....	6 0	.....	.....
{ Lv	1 15	2 28	.....	16 [illegible]	.....	.....
Gambier..... "	1 28	2 40	.....	6 25	.....	.....
Millersburg.. "	2 35	3 55	8 50	7 3[illegible]	.....	.....
Orrville... { Ar	3 17	4 45	9 35	p m.	.....	.....
{ Lv	3 22	4 55	9 40	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... { Ar	.....	5 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Lv	4 16	6 05	10 37	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 27	6 17	10 48	.....	.....	.....
Hudson..... "	4 46	6 30	11 02	.....	.....	.....
Newburg ..... "	5 15	7 05	11 42	.....	.....	.....
Euclid Ave... "	5 28	7 16	12 04	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland....Ar	5 40	7 30	12 10	.....	.....	.....
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m			

	114	Mls.	Dresden Branch	113
	a.m.			p.m
.....	†8 11	.....	Lv. Millersburg..Ar	.....
.....	7 00	0	" ....Killbuck.... "	5 30
.....	8 10	18	" ....Warsaw..... "	4 15
.....	8 55	27	" ....Coopersdale.. "	3 [illegible]
.....	9 20	33	Ar....Trinway..... "	3 [illegible]
.....	†1015	50	Ar ..Zanesville...Ar	†1245
	a m.			p.m

† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Lunch.

Nos 2 and 8 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati Fare 2.5 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations south of Columbus.

Nos. 27 and 28 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p.m. at the west end of the Union Station.

No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2:15 a. m. and is set at east end Union Depot Passengers can occupy their berths until 7:00 a. m

NOTE.—Until further notice, on Saturdays Train No. 28 will leave Cleveland 11:2[illegible] p. m. (Sleeper ready for occupancy 9:00 p. m.), and C., A. & C. Stations three hours and forty minutes ater than time shown above, arriving Cincinnati 10.45 a. m.

For any information, address,

C. F DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. HANNEGAN, Asst. Pass. Agt CLEVELAND, O.

C. E. WINTERSINGER, Passenger Agent. 53 North High St. COLUMBUS, O

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT FEB. 19th, 1899.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 1*	NO. 3*	NO. 5*	NO. 7*
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Un. Dep.	7 15	1 20	4 00	.....
Oak Harbor....	8 16	2 17	5 05	.....
Fremont.....	8 36	2 40	5 32	.....
Clyde	8 51	2 55	5 47	.....
Bellevue.....	9 04	3 09	6 01	.....
Monroeville....	9 17	3 23	6 15	.....
Norwalk.....	9 26	3 34	6 26	.....
Wellington.....	10 04	4 15	.....	.....
Spencer.....	10 15	4 26	.....	.....
Lodi.....	10 31	4 40	.....	.....
Creston.....	10 46	4 54	.....	.....
Orrville.....	11 11	5 19	.....	.....
Dalton.....	11 23	5 31	.....	.....
Massillon.....	11 41	5 48	.....	6 20
Navarre.....	12 01	6 08	.....	6 36
Zoar.....	12 22	6 30	.....	6 58
Valley Jct.....	12 29	6 40	.....	7 05
Sherrodsville...	12 57	7 04	.....	7 28
Bowerstown....	1 11	7 19	.....	7 44
Scio	1 24	7 32	.....	7 57
Brilliant.....	2 49

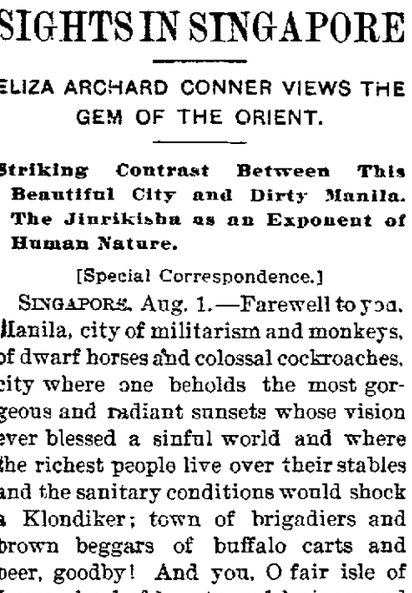
SIGHTS IN SINGAPORE

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER VIEWS THE GEM OF THE ORIENT.

Striking Contrast Between This Beautiful City and Dirty Manila. The Jinrikisha as an Exponent of Human Nature.

[Special Correspondence.]

SINGAPORE, Aug. 1.—Farewell to you, Manila, city of militarism and monkeys, of dwarf horses and colossal cockroaches, city where one beholds the most gorgeous and radiant sunsets whose vision ever blessed a sinful world and where the richest people live over their stables and the sanitary conditions would shock a Klondiker; town of brigadiers and brown beggars of buffalo carts and beer, goodby! And you, O fair isle of Luzon, land of beauty and laziness and of gorgeous vegetation, land where nearly everything good to eat that man wants is produced, and the cooks starve white people to death, land of ecstasy and eczema, of pearls and cocoanuts and sweet incense, where nearly every prospect pleases and man is mostly vile, goodby, goodby! When I see you again, probably in my next incarnation, you will have electric railways and all the conveniences of a clean and wholesome American civilization. White sails will



STREET IN SINGAPORE.

waft spicy argosies of richness from your plantations to faroff lands north and south, and your little brown mongrels will be no more, vanished to make place for a race capable of work.

We sailed away from Manila for Singapore in high spirits. By "we" I mean my little typewriting machine and myself. It is my most precious treasure, sole chum and comrade of my wanderings around the world.

I came to Manila March 1. At that time there was no regular line of communication between the city and Singapore. If you wished to go to southern Asia, you had to cross the stormy China sea to Hongkong, whence you might sail for Singapore. An American whom I met had waited over two months for a vessel to take him there. A Spanish tobacco company in Manila had a freight steamer that made a trip once in two months and occasionally carried a few passengers. Note now the difference the American occupation has made. In three months' time three different steamer lines have started to make regular trips between Singapore and Manila—a Spanish, a French and now an English one. This last will go to Calcutta. In the first steamer of the English line I left Manila. The distance to Singapore is 1,330 miles, and the trip requires five days.

Its inhabitants call Singapore the gem of the orient, and they are not far wrong. It is a beautiful city, with the same number of inhabitants as Manila, 300,000, and it is all that Manila ought to be and would be if a northern race had settled in it instead of a Latin one. The business part of Singapore contains handsome and substantial buildings; the residence part is like Orange, N. J.; Avondale, Cincinnati or Brookline, Mass. Its avenues are broad, exquisitely clean and smooth as hard clay and a steam roller can make them. They are shaded all the way with noble trees of magnificent height and foliage. Birds twitter in their branches in the early morning, and monkeys in their natural wild state jump among the branches like squirrels.

Singapore is upon an island 28 by 14 miles in extent. The American traveler will observe the handiness with which Great Britain grabs the islands along the coast of southern Asia and elsewhere. Hongkong is a British island on the Chinese coast. Singapore is a British island at the point of the Malay peninsula. Penang is another British island and town on the west coast of the same peninsula, which itself is a British protectorate. Crossing the mouth of the bay of Bengal, we come to another convenient English island, Ceylon. All these are situate in the most fertile portions of the globe and are run on strictly British principles, yielding golden revenue to her majesty's subjects. In the Malay peninsula are the richest tin mines known. Singapore is only 2 degrees north of the equator. There the north star sinks quite below the horizon and ceases to be visible. Last summer I saw it directly overhead in the Klondike

The native men of the Malay peninsula wear skirts and back hair. The hair is done in a little tab at the back of the neck. For the skirt a piece of gingham, about three yards, is sewed together at the ends. The Malay puts it over his head, wraps it around the lower part of his body and tucks it in at the waist, and there you are. This garment is called a sarong. Sometimes he wears a little jacket, often not. I judge a Malay peninsula native's clothing costs $1 a year; if he is extravagant, perhaps $1.25. It is hard to tell which is man and which is woman among these people. I concluded finally that the woman were rather more pudgy faced than the men There is little distinction of dress among many of them, both sexes being swathed in flowing garments. When you see a human being with a red skirt, long hair in a Grecian knot at the back of its head and a full grown beard over its face, you wonder in spite of yourself what it is. The thing is not orthodox somehow.

Prominent above all else in Singapore streets is the jinrikisha—for short riksha—that famous vehicle in which human beings play the part of beasts of burden. The vehicle itself is like a miniature two wheeled cab. There are 8,000 of these in Singapore, and the human beasts that draw them are in all cases Chinese coolies. The Chinaman trots between shafts like a horse and pulls you along for 5 cents a mile—2½ cents American money, that is. He attains a speed that is remarkable. I noticed one who outtrotted a pony for two miles. Whether like the Irishman playing horse these Chinese riksha men ever shy at a piece of paper and run away and upset the wagon I cannot say. They do, however, sometimes stumble and tip their passengers out headforemost.

Riksha men look to be perfect specimens of physical development. They are straight as a plumb line, and their deep chests and the magnificent muscles of their arms, backs and legs are worth paying to see. The only garment worn by many of them is a pair of trousers very much curtailed. In fact, those trousers just start and then quit, reminding you of the epitaph on the Puritan baby's tomb. Besides these short stop trousers the riksha Chinaman has a towel around his shoulders to wipe off perspiration.

I should like to see one of the Singapore riksha men run in a race with our best college sprinters. The Chinaman could undoubtedly give the white man several seconds the start and then beat him easily. One point I observed, however—there are no old men among these human horses. I watched them, hundreds of them, and failed to see more than one man who looked past 40. They die early from heart disease, in spite of their magnificent physique. One day I noticed a slim little riksha man pulling two great fat white men, who together had squeezed themselves into his little toy carriage to save a couple of cents. They must have weighed almost 200 apiece. The Chinaman's eyes seemed starting from his head, and his naked back was in a lather of perspiration, but there sat those two pulpy old hulks as peacefully as if a railway engine were hauling them.

There are many thousand Chinese in Singapore and the Malay peninsula. They and their ancestors have been there for generations, happy, well fed and prosperous. These are called straits born Chinamen—straits of Malacca, that is—and they are larger and finer looking in all respects than the people of their race in Hongkong, Canton and other east Asia cities. A proportion of them, too, are Roman Catholics. The Chinese nurse in the family of my friend in Singapore was one of these. Early on Sunday morning she went to mass, which made the cook, likewise Chinese, extremely indignant. He was not of her persuasion.

"Nurse gone to church," he said, "chin-chin Christ. It is more better she chin-chin Joss."

It rained the first night after my arrival in Singapore. At daylight in the morning I was awakened by a tremendous sound midway between a roar and a bellow. It continued louder and long drawn out. I knew there was a menagerie at the park two miles away. I said to myself, "That is the lions, roaring for their breakfast." But the noise continued, spreading abroad till it seemed to come from all over. Hour by hour went on, and still the roar. Ten o'clock and no let up—worse if anything. Now it was like the hoarse whistle of 40 Atlantic liners or 20 Jersey City ferryboats all at once. Then it seemed like a herd of a thousand cattle in a corral, bellowing their hearts out for grief. O-

MALAY GIRL OF SINGAPORE.

was it a vast throng of army mules, suffering from depression of spirits because of an approaching storm and venting their feelings accordingly?

At last I could endure in silence no longer. "What is that fiendish bellowing?" I asked my host. He listened a moment and laughed.

"Oh, that—that's only the frogs—bullfrogs, you know. They come out of their holes after a rain and sing because they are glad."

"Sing!"

I asked: "Frogs? How large are they, for heaven's sake, these frogs of Singapore?"

"Oh, little bits of fellows not bigger than a baby's hand."

If some enterprising American showman will capture a lot of these fellows, take them to the States, put them in a circus and make them think it is raining whenever the play is on, he will simply get a music that will beat the band—yes, any band—and Niagara falls included, with his orchestra of the frogs of Singapore.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

FALL OPENINGS.

Marvelous Creations in the Way of Costumes and Hats.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Oh, summer, thou art going fast.
How soon thy charms decay!
All will mourn when thou art past,
The shortness of thy stay.
And, like thee, is our stay below
A fleeting, magic spell.
Death's wintry winds will shortly blow
Our souls from hence to dwell.

There was some more of the same kind, ending with an appeal to angels to assist my flight. This was written and published when I was 10 years old, away off in California, and how it came into my head today I cannot tell, but it has been like Mark Twain's "Punch, brothers," and the only way I can get rid of it is to write it down, and that way it will stay fixed on the paper and trouble me no more. The soulful poem was doubtless recalled by a visit to the park, where the leaves are already beginning to lose their beauty and to show signs of fading glory.

When that change takes place, I know it is time for the fall openings to begin, and so they have begun, and on every post come letters inviting me to Mme. This or That's "fall opening." I do wish they would postpone it a little later; it is so hot, and there is always such a crush of pushing, crowding women, all elbows and each having a different sort of perfume. If any purgatory is worse, I would ask to be sent to the other place if newspaper folks can't get to heaven.

The openings show some really marvelous inventions in the way of hats. They are in many instances almost exact reproductions of the hats of 1812 to 1830. To say they are ugly would be telling the truth. To say they are becoming would be telling the truth too. The large poke shape bent down in heart form is the favorite. It does look quaint and picturesque. There are soft felts almost velvety, and these are shown in dozens of colors and shades.

The handsomest of the bonnets for visiting and other ceremonious wear are of black velvet drawn smoothly over a stiff foundation. Pipings of white or very light satin are set around the edge with the most exquisite neatness. Bows and loops of ribbon and short tips, also a few very rich flowers, are the trimmings. For late summer there are fancy work straws in the same general shapes and trimmed in much the same manner. All have ribbon strings or wide malines or silk mull. Some of these are wrapped around the neck before they are tied in big misty bows. These are extremely becoming to both young and old faces.

It is almost a hopeless task to try to tell about the new coats, cloaks, jackets and gowns. A few general words must suffice. Princess shapes with very short waists will be the height of fashion for the extremists. Ordinary mortals will be content with letting them follow nature's outline. These princess dresses will be lavishly trimmed in lengthwise designs with jet, passementerie, lace or braiding, according to the nature of the material and the purpose for which it is especially designed. There will also be many skirts with separate waists of silk, satin and velvet and many blouse suits. There was a most girlishly pretty blouse dress for a young lady yet in her teens. It was of apple green taffeta, with the white frost of immature apples upon the surface. The skirt was trimmed with applique and ruffles of valenciennes. The waist was blouse shape, with a handsome sash ribbon and a deep yoke made of the lace. This dainty dress was supplemented by a hat something like that mentioned above.

Bretelles are seen on quite a number of dresses. They do not belong to the empire period, but they are here all the same. Some of them are made wide and very stiff on the shoulder. They give apparent slenderness to the waist. Guipure lace is suddenly very fashionable in heavy black silk and makes rich and effective trimming It is applied in

LATE SUMMER COSTUMES.

many ways—viz. in bands, in flounces and as all over lace for waists, sleeves and guimpes. It is edged with narrow ruches of chiffon.

There is an incredible amount of braiding, beading and jet embroidery on the capes and dresses. The capes are of black velvet, plush, the new travers silk and the rich peau de soie and armure silks. These superb silks in deep black are very fashionable or will be for all sorts of fall wraps, even some ultra tailor suits being made of them.

The coats are in the main elegant, all but the box and driving coats and a few of the new shapes in redingotes. They are as ugly as they can be as far as shape is concerned. They are of the very lightest tan, drab and biscuit. There are redingotes of every material imaginable—silk, velvet, cloth, cheviot, cravanette and mercy knows what else. These have a little of the directoire about them in revers and cuffs. This makes me think that the dealers are feeling their way a little before fully determining upon empire.

OLIVE HARPER.

Catarrh is Not Incurable

But it can not be cured by sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures which reach only the surface. The disease is in the blood, and can only be reached through the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which can have any effect upon Catarrh; it cures the disease permanently and forever rids the system of every trace of the vile complaint.

Miss Josie Owen, of Montpelier, Ohio, writes: "I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and no one can know the suffering it produces better than I. The sprays and washes prescribed by the doctors relieved me only temporarily, and though I used them constantly for ten years, the disease had a firmer hold than ever I tried a number of blood remedies, but their mineral ingredients settled in my bones and gave me rheumatism. I was in a lamentable condition, and after exhausting all treatment, was declared incurable. Seeing S. S. S. advertised as a cure for blood diseases, I decided to try it. As soon as my system was under the effect of the medicine, I began to improve, and after taking it for two months I was cured completely, the dreadful disease was eradicated from my system, and I have had no return of it."

Many have been taking local treatment for years, and find themselves worse now than ever. A trial of

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Alliance, Hotel Keplinger, Thursday, Sept 14.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

A SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST FOR 20 YEARS.

His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success for the past twenty years, entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted.

THE DOCTOR has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities, Medical and Surgical diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. It costs no more to employ an expert, than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

DR. EDSON FRANCE, SEC'Y,
747 Franklin Ave., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DR. FRANCE, of New York, the well known and successful Specialist in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of his large practice in Ohio, has established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles. He is ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession.

INCORPORATED, 1886. CAPITAL, $300,000.00.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by a new method. The cure is effected by home treatment Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation and Correspondence Free and Strictly Confidential.

He has attained the most wonderful success in the treatment of Catarrh, Stomach, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous, Chronic and Special diseases of men and women. After years of experience, he has perfected the most infallible method of curing Vital Drain in Urine, Nocturnal Losses, Impaired Memory, Weak Back, Melancholy, Want of Energy, Premature Decline of the Manly Powers—those terrible disorders arising from ruinous practices of youth, blighting the most radiant hopes, rendering marriage unhappy, annually sweeping to an untimely grave, thousands of exalted talent and brilliant intellect. A Perfect Restoration Guaranteed. Bring sample of urine for microscopical examination. Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. Book and list of 500 questions, free.

CONSULTATION FREE AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

In writing for symptom blanks and advice, address

DR. EDSON FRANCE, Secretary,
No. 747 Franklin Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

FOR A LARGE....
and
Complete Stock of..

CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, Etc.

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J. W. FOLTZ,

CLOTHIER,

E Main St., Massillon, O.

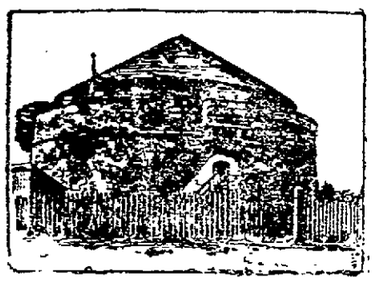
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NOVA SCOTIA SCENES.

HALIFAX, WHICH THE TOURIST CAN NOT ESCAPE.

The Soldier Boys in the Town—The Oldest Fort—Proud of Its Public Gardens—Floating Bridges of Prince Edward's Island—Line Stores on the Borders of the States.

No one can get to any point in the British Maritime Provinces except by way of Halifax. The boats coming and going make it a point to lay over in that harbor, and the railroads arrange their schedules with the same result. Consequently if one sets out to do the Bras d'Or Lakes or to visit Tracadie or Antigonish he has to take in Halifax also. If he hasn't been there before he is rather pleased with the necessity, and if he has been there before he likes it better, for then he knows what there is to do, and which hotel to avoid and how best to escape ennui.



Oldest Fort in Halifax.

It is a rusty, queer old English town, redeemed by the most beautiful harbor one can find along the coast, and enlivened by scarlet-colored, straight-backed Tommies, who swagger along the streets perfectly conscious that they are the feature of the place and proud of it. That the funny little caps that they wear on one ear make them look ridiculous is an idea to which they would lend no credence.

The Citadel.

"The lobsters!" commented a little Irish-American. "See the dinky little sticks they have to carry to keep their hands out of their pockets. The spalpeens! Nora, my dear, I hope you wouldn't be caught walkin' on the streets with them. In the country where your mother lived a girl would 'a been drummed out of town to have been caught speakin' to the likes of 'em." But every Tommy has his Nora, his Lizzie or his Bessie, for a man's a man, and if a girl doesn't have a soldier boy for a beau in Halifax, whom will she have? The boys make a fine appearance in the garrison chapel, so polished and cleaned and smartened up as to their attire, so trig and well set up in manner, so attentive to the service and so frequent in singing "God Save the Queen" at the end.

The citadel does not look formidable save as to position. Its guns have an antiquated appearance, and the whole air of the place is that of a rather dreary barracks or of a semi-prison. But the view from this lofty point is superb. In the harbor lie one or more of Her Majesty's warships. Shipping craft come and go through the picturesque passages, little boats steal in and out. Across the water are towns and country villas and the land stretching out to Devil's Island with its twin lighthouses. Fort George, at a critical point in the harbor, lies ready to protect the city against the approach of any enemy. In the near foreground is the clock presented by Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent. At the foot of the citadel the city, peaceful and half dozing, rests, strangers buying souvenirs in her marts and the "men of blood" strolling about with the daughters of the Haligonians. Halifax is frankly and outspokenly proud of its public gardens, which it is always comparing with those of Boston, to the latter's disadvantage, and certainly when the military band plays, and the citizens and the army turn out in informal parade among the banks and beds of flowering plants, the scene is gorgeous.

Its Institutions.

The city has a fine track of woodland bordering the water, sustained partly by the English government and partly by the local. Fine modern fortifications here command the harbor, marked in contrast in their construction to the old stone tower which remains to mark the defensive methods of two centuries ago. Another of the city's revered institutions is St. Paul's church, the oldest Protestant church in British North America, and also the largest wooden edifice. It seats about 2,000. "This church was built at the expense of the government, in the year of our Lord 1750." an inscription in the vestibule reads. The Canadian Westminster Abbey it has been called because of the numerous tablets to noble and illustrious men which face the walls. Earls, baronets, bishops, jurists, warriors and heroes are honored in brass and stone with pompons or brief records of their works and earthly glory.

The market in Halifax always draws many visitors. Up and down and across parts of a dozen streets men, women and children squat upon the sidewalks or tend their stands from the rear of dilapidated cars or other vehicles. Everything that grows in that part of the country is offered for sale in these open markets, especially wild produce, berries, herbs and flowers. Homemade cheese, preserves and the like are set alongside of a measure of potatoes, a pair of ducks, a basket of clams, a half a lamb and a basket of berries. Birch bark and sweet grass are utilized by the Indians, who stolidly insist upon two prices for their gaudy baskets and toy canoes. Picturesque as the Indians themselves are the negroes, blacker than the ordinary colored people in the States, are surprisingly numerous. They are great hands to go to market, and what they don't sell they trade off for something they fancy more desirable than what they have.

Line Stores.

"Line stores," in many cases so designated by large signs, are well known along the boundary between Canada and Maine. The two governments look with suspicious eyes upon these stores, and there has been talk of joint action to prevent the erection of buildings of any kind upon the boundary line. Canada is in a position to do her share, but the Americas will have to get action of Congress to meet the case. The line stores on the borders of Quebec are built usually exactly upon the line, and are double stores. The boundary line is marked by iron posts, and sometimes a store is erected over one of the posts, the middle of the store being always on the line. There is a door on each side of the line, with which line the shelves and the counter run parallel. There is thus a Canadian store, with its own entrance, and an American store, similarly equipped. On the Canadian side are Canadian and other foriegn goods, woolens, blankets, dress goods, furs, ready-made clothing, robes, carpets, sugar buttons, gloves, veilings, liquors and some kinds of hardware. On the American side are cotton goods, prints, kerosene, jewelry, tobacco and various articles coming under the head of "Yankee notions," for all of which Canadian farm produce is taken in exchange. The Canadian and the American goods are kept on their own side of the store, and no attempt is made to conceal the fact that both are there. The Canadian customer can go in at the Canadian door, buy Canadian goods and make his exit by the same door without having crossed the line at all, and the American customer can do the same on his side of the line.

But, while the storekeepers keep the goods separate, they do not bother their customers with any foolish questions, and the latter are free to buy at either counter and make their exit by either door. These line stores are to be found chiefly on the border between the Province of Quebec and the northwestern part of Maine and Northern Vermont, but they also exist along the line between Maine and New Brunswick, on the northeast. They are always at least a mile, and generally many miles, from a custom house. It is related that one man who built a line store took up a boundary post and did not replace it. He sold out and went away, and the post was set down at random by his successor. Sometimes a store is on one side of the line, with a storehouse exactly on the line.

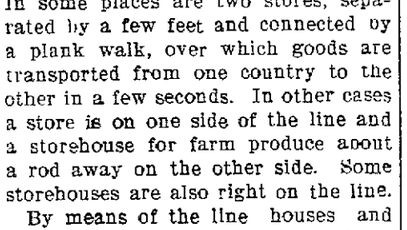
Chiefly for Liquor.

Some manufacturing industries are on the line, including, it is said, one that makes patent medicines and uses large quantities of alcohol. Between New Brunswick and Maine the line houses are devoted for the most part to the sale of liquor. There is a hotel at which the folk on one side of the table are in New Brunswick and those on the other side in Maine, while the barkeeper stands on British soil, and his customers, two feet in front of him, drink under the Stars and Stripes. In some places are two stores, separated by a few feet and connected by a plank walk, over which goods are transported from one country to the other in a few seconds. In other cases a store is on one side of the line and a storehouse for farm produce about a rod away on the other side. Some storehouses are also right on the line.

By means of the line houses and stores it is easy to beat the customs laws. The Canadian can go into Maine and get some togacco, and the American can step over into Canada and get drunk at small cost—all under one roof. Farm produce can be exchanged for United States products in short order, and manufacturers can get raw material from either side. Canadian liquors can be handed over into Maine, and Canadian oats and meats and potatoes can be swapped for Yankee jewelry, Cnadian woolen for Yankee cottons, and so on through the list.

The Floating Bridges.

Floating bridges are picturesque affairs, but one who ventures on them for the first time feels that he is risking his safety in crossing. The one shown in the illustration does not span, but lies upon the beautiful Morrell river, in Prince Edward Island. The central portion is merely a raft, attached at each end to slightly more stationary divisions. The stretch is long, and as a vehicle crosses the bridge sways and threatens to float down stream.



Floating Bridges.

In the flood seasons, or even at high tide, the water frequently comes up over the timbers, and as the horse splashes through the water the sense of uneasiness increases if one is not bred to such methods of getting from one side of a river to another. In winter the bridge is embedded so firmly in the ice that it is as stable as the Brooklyn bridge, but at that season it is not needed, for one may cross anywhere on the ice for six months or more.

The railroads of Australia have never discovered that it is possible to take up tickets on the train, hence the passengers are locked in the cars to prevent any of them stealing a ride, and when they arrive at their station are hustled out through a turnstile and held up for their tickets.

Pretty Lively Fooling.

I was out walking in Kingston, Jamaica, one afternoon, and while on a narrow side street I came upon two black women, each apparently in a towering rage. Each woman's tongue was going at a phenomenal rate, but not a word of their screeching jargon was intelligible to me.

Finally one of the women scooped up a double handful of the ever present Kingston dust and flung it over the other woman with a wild shriek of laughter. The dust covered woman retaliated by taking a tin pan she had in her hand and scooping up a couple of quarts of the dirty water in the gutter by the roadside drenched her assailant with it, while all that part of Kingston resounded with the mad laughter. The two women then closed in on each other and proceeded to engage in a prolonged wrestle, which resulted in both of them falling to the ground, where they rolled over and over in a cloud of dust and finally stood upon their feet, facing each other in a state of dirt and disorder beyond description.

Fearing that they would make a second onslaught on each other and wishing to play the part of peacemaker, I stepped forward and asked:

"What is the trouble?"

Courtesying low, one of the women said in a soft, drawling voice:

"No trouble at all, mastah; we'a jess foolin."—Harper's Bazar.

Buying Birds to Free Them.

Miss Marie Dalroyde, the London actress, who recently inherited a large fortune, created a sensation on a thoroughfare of that city last week. While passing a stall where a bird dealer had a large stock of wild birds in cages she purchased a dozen linnets, opened the doors of their cages and let them fly away.

Finding she had not money enough in her purse to procure freedom for all the warblers, she returned home for more, and, revisiting the man, purchased and liberated every wild bird in his stock. An immense crowd of people gathered, and many of them warmly commended her kindly act.

Dreyfus Invited to Michigan.

OTSEGO, Mich., Sept. 13.—The following cablegram was sent to Dreyfus from this place from the citizens of Otsego: "We hope for your pardon. If granted, we extend cordial invitation to make your home in Otsego."

Aldermen Condemned Verdict.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The board of aldermen adopted unanimously and without discussion resolutions condemning the Dreyfus verdict.

A Dreyfus Society Organized.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The Dreyfus Movement Auxiliary society has been organized here, 100 prominent Jews becoming members.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzley, druggist. Guaranteed.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00; every bottle guaranteed.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering eighteen months from rectal fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest pile cure on earth and the best salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

"He That Any Good Would Win"

Should be provided with good health, and everyone who would have good health should remember that pure, rich blood is the first requisite. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by giving good blood and good health, has helped many a man to success, besides giving strength and courage to thousands of women who, before taking it, could not see any good in life to win.

Hood's Pills are gentle, yet effective.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

TRADE-MARK.

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

NATURAL GAS.

Notice to the Citizens of Massillon.

In order to introduce into all homes in the city of Massillon, in the shortest possible time, the use of natural gas The East Ohio Gas Company will give a discount from the present fixed rates of five cents for each one thousand cubic feet of gas used for domestic purposes during the year commencing July 1st, 1899, and ending July 1st, 1900. As the company is making all house connections at actual cost of materials and labor, it believes that this saving in the price of gas will go largely towards the expense of piping the houses, and will give the company the advantage of having every citizen (even the poorest) as a consumer; thus affording to all the best and cheapest fuel. To encourage the use of gas by manufacturers special rates will be given on application at the office.

EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY,
E. STRONG, President.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease in Your Gloves

A lady writes: "I shake Allen's Foot-Ease into my gloves and rub a little on my hands. It saves my gloves by absorbing perspiration. It is a most dainty toilet powder." Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes easy. Always use it to break in new shoes. It keeps the feet cool and comfortable. We invite the attention of physicians and nurses to the absolute purity of Allen's Foot-Ease. All drug and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

California in Three Days

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. "The Overland Limited" leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco evening of the third day and Los Angeles the next afternoon, no change of cars, all meals in dining car "a la carte," Buffet smoking and library cars, with barber. "Pacific Express" leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco the fourth morning. Through tourist sleeping cars every day in the year between Chicago, California and Oregon. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday. Tourist car rate to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, $6.00. For tickets, reservations and full particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent or address A. Q. Tallant, 507 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 64@65c.

CORN—Shelled yellow No. 2, 38¼@38¾c; high mixed do, 37@37½c; mixed, 36@36½c; car No. 2 yellow, 38¾@39¼c; high mixed, 37½@38c; mixed, 36@36½c; low mixed, 35@36c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 28@28½c; No. 2 white, 26¼@27c; extra No. 3, 25½@26c; No. 3, 24½@25c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, new, $11.75@12.00; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@11.00; No. 3 timothy, $9.00@9.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $9.50@10.10; No. 1 clover, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 prairie, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 prairie, $8.00@8.50; No. 3 prairie, $7.50@8.00; No. 4 prairie, $7.00@7.50; packing hay, $7.00@8.00; No. 1 timothy from country wagons, $11.00@11.50.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75@85c per pair; small, 60@70c; spring chickens, 30@50c, as to size; ducks, 50@60c per pair; turkeys, 9@10c per pound; geese, 7@8c per pound. Dressed chickens — Old, 13@14c per pound; spring, 15@16c; ducks, 13@14c; turkeys, 15@16c; geese, 10@11c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25½@26c; extra creamery, 25@25½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 22@23c; country roll, 15@16c; low grade and cooking, 13@14c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 11@11½c; three-quarters, 10@10½c; New York state, full cream new, 12@12½c; Wisconsin, 12½@13c; 25-pound brick, Swiss, 14½@13c; limburger, new, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 17@18c; southern, 15@16c; (1c additional for candling.)

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, about 1 75 cars on sale; the market was steady. Supply today light and market unchanged. We quote: Extra, $5.70@5.90; prime, $5.30@6.00; good, $5.30@5.50; tidy, $5.00@5.20; fair, $4.40@4.85; good, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.25@4.00. heifers, $3.25@4.75; oxen, $2.50@4.75; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.20; common to good fat cows, $2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; fair cows and springers, $25.00@35.00; bologna cows, $10.00@20.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday fair, about 33 cars; market ruled fairly active and a shade stronger on best grades; pigs and common grades unchanged. Supply today 4 cars; market steady. Prime assorted, $4.80@4.85; best heavy Yorkers, $4.75@4.80; common to fair Yorkers, $4.55@4.65; pigs, $4.30@4.60; grassers, $4.40@4.65; heavy hogs, $4.00@4.70; roughs, $3.00@4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday fair, 15 loads on sale; market active; sheep 10c higher; lambs steady. Receipts today fair; market 10@25c lower. We would quote the following prices: Choice wethers, $4.50@4.60; good do, $4.30@4.40; fair mixed, $3.75@4.15; common, $1.50@2.50; choice lambs, $5.50@5.75; common to good, $3.50@5.40; veal calves, $7.00@7.50, heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 74⅝c f. o. b. afloat spot; No. 1 northern Duluth, 79⅛@79⅝c f. o. b. afloat to arrive and spot; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81⅜c f. o. b. to arrive; No. 2, 73c in elevator.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 38¾c f. o. b. afloat and 37⅝c in elevator.

OATS — Spot market firmer; No. 2, 26½c; No. 3, 26c. No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No. 3 white, 27¼c; track mixed western, 26½@27½c; track white, 28½@33c.

CATTLE—No trading; feeling steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm; lambs slow and easier; 5 cars unsold. Sheep, $2.05@4.87½; lambs, $5.00@6.50.

HOGS—Market steady; good western hogs, $4.90.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 —[By Associated Press]—Hogs steady, $4.10@$4.70; cattle easy: beeves $4.50@$6.60.

TOLEDO, Sept. 13 —[By Associated Press]—Wheat 69½.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

EASE AND DISEASE

A Short Lesson on the Meaning of a Familar Word.

Disease is the opposite of ease. Webster defines disease as "lack of ease, uneasiness, trouble, vexation, disquiet." It is a condition due to some derangement of the physical organism. A vast majority of the "dis-ease" from which people suffer is due to impure blood. Disease of this kind is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, pimples and all eruptions. It tones the stomach and creates a good appetite, and it gives vigor and vitality to the whole body. It reverses the condition of things, giving health, comfort and "ease" in place of "disease."

Keep Cool by Taking a Lake Trip.

Visit picturesque Mackinac, the island of cool breezes, or the 30,000 islands, the Georgian Bay route. Travel via D. & C., the coast line to the Northern summer resorts. Send two cents for illustrated pamphlets. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take in place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (new)	65
Wheat (old)	67
Hay, per ton	7 00 to 7 50
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	35–37
Oats	20–22
Clover Seed	3 00–3 20
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 10
Rye, per bu	$ 40
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	30–35
Onions, per bushel	50
Beets, per bushel	60
Apples	30–35
Cabbage, per dozen	40
Dried peaches, peeled	08 to 10
Dried peaches, unpeeled	04 to 05
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.	
Butter	16
Eggs	12
Chickens, live, spring, each	20–30
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	14
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	06
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05½
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent route, for free books and maps, $7.25 Cincinnati to Chattanooga excursion, Sept. 18-19.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
David Wetter vs. George Beck. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, about three miles south of Massillon on the Navarre road, on

Saturday, September 16, 1899,

the following described personalty to-wit:

The undivided one-half interest in, and to about ten acres of oats.

Terms, Cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
Dan W. Shetler, Atto ney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO STARK COUNTY } ss.
Peoples Building and Loan Co. vs Lizzie Haas et.al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, in the City of Massillon on the premises, on

Saturday, September, 23, 1899,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of west fractional section number seven (7 of township ten (10) and range nine of said Stark County, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the west line of North Grant street in said city of Massillon fifty feet from the north line of a 12 foot alley, at the northeast corner of a lot conveyed by Kent Jarvis to Anna Senn by deed dated March 11, 1875, and now owned by John Yost; thence westerly along the north line of said Senn lot one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly parallel with North Grant street fifty (50) feet; thence easterly parallel with the Senn Lot one hundred and fifty feet to the east line of North Grant street, and then southerly along said west line of Grant street fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning, and being the same premises conveyed to Lizzie Haas by deed recorded in Volume 299, Page 451 of the Stark County records. Said tract is now known as lot number twenty-eight hundred and eighteen (2818) of the City of Massillon according to the new schedule of the lots of said city, and the house number is 46 North Grant street.

Appraised at Nine Hundred ($900) dollars.

Terms, cash.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
R. W. MCCAUGHEY, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss.
Mary Hamell vs. Jacob Paul, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, in the city of Massillon, on the premises, on

Saturday, September 16, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Tract One: Situated in the County of Stark, City of Massillon, and State of Ohio, and being part of out lot 42 in said city, beginning in the north line of lot 994 in said city, five feet eastwardly from the northwest corner of said lot; thence running northwardly along the east line of a thirty-foot alley, 50 feet to a point as a place of beginning; thence northwardly along the said east line of said alley 304.8 feet to the W. & L. E. Railway Company's right of way; thence eastwardly along the south line of the W. & L. E. railway 875 feet; thence south 29 degrees and 15 minutes, east 60½ feet; thence south 22 degrees and 14 minutes, west 161 feet; thence north 84 degrees and 57 minutes, west 318.3 feet to the place of beginning of the property to be partitioned, containing 2.01 acres of land.

Tract Two: Also the following described tract of land, beginning at the northeast corner of lot number 2805 in the City of Massillon; thence northwardly along the west line of a thirty-foot alley, known as Paul alley, 214 feet to the south line of the W. & L. E. railway; thence westwardly along south line of the said W. & L. E. railway 201.6 feet; thence south parallel with Paul alley a distance of 298.5 feet to north line of lot number 2805; thence east and along the north line of said lot number 2805 a distance of 183.5 feet to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land.

Appraised at: Tract One, $300.00; Tract Two, $200.00. Total, $500.00.

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
Willison & Day, Attorneys.

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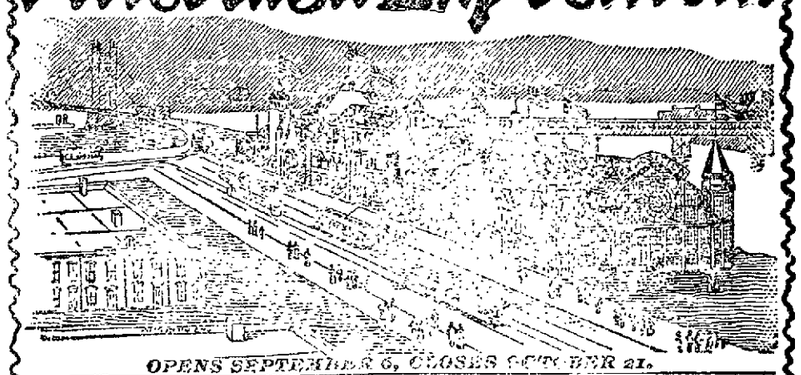

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